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RICKETTSIA
A DDC BIBLIOGRAPHY

DDC-TAS-72-32

MAY 1972

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13. ABSTRACT This bibliography contains 74 references on Rickettsia, with emphasis on Rickettsia Rickettsii and its carrier dermacentor andersoni. Among the topics included are: The biology of ticks transmitting rickettsia; spotted fever and ectoparasites from mammals, and potential disease relationship to vertebrates; and, the role of ticks of the genera dermacentor in comparison to their interrelationship with bloodsucking arthropods. Corporate Author-Monitoring Agency, Subject, Title, and Personal Author Indexes are included.		

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RICKETTSIA

A DDC BIBLIOGRAPHY

December 1960 - June 1970

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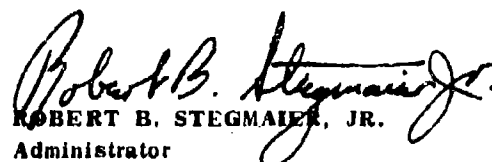
FOREWORD

The references in this bibliography were compiled from the Defense Documentation Center's data bank covering the period December 1960 to February 1972.

Corporate Author-Monitoring Agency, Subject, Title, and Personal Author Indexes are included.

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SUBJECT.....	D-1
TITLE.....	T-1
PERSONAL AUTHOR.....	P-1

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-292 481

ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS FREDERICK MD

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF DERMACENTOR SILVARUM
TICKS AS CARRIERS OF VERNAL ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS (U)

DEC 62 IV SKRYNNIK, A.N.; RYZHKOV, N.V.;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

DESCRIPTORS: COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DISEASE VECTORS,
DISEASES, ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS, EPIDEMIOLOGY, MICE,
SURVIVAL, TICKS, VIRUSES, WAVE TRANSMISSION (U)

AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF DERMACENTOR SILVARUM
TICKS AS CARRIERS OF VERNAL ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS IS
PRESENTED.

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AD-426 746
MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK

TICKS.

(U)

62 15P
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2238

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DESCRIPTORS: (*BIBLIOGRAPHIES, ARTHROPODS),
(*ARTHROPODS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), DISEASES,
DISEASE VECTORS, TICKS, MITES, DIPTERA,
SIPHONAPTERA, LICE, PARASITES, VIRUSES,
RICKETTSIALES, SPIROCHAETALES, PROTOZOA,
MEDICAL RESEARCH, PUBLIC HEALTH.

(U)

IDENTIFIERS: 1962, USSR.

(U)

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH IN USSR ON MEDICALLY
IMPORTANT ARTHROPODS AND PARASITIC DISEASES, VOLUME II,
NO. 10.

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-420 951

OLD DOMINION COLL NORFOLK VA

THE ECOLOGY OF TICKS TRANSMITTING ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SPOTTED FEVER IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES. (U)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPT., 1 JUNE 63-31
JAN 64,
FEB 64 B7P SONENSHINE, DANIEL E. ;
CONTRACT: DA49 197MD2434

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*ECOLOGY, TICKS); (*TICKS, ECOLOGY),
DISEASE VECTORS, RICKETTSIA, BEHAVIOR, REPRODUCTION
(PHYSIOLOGY), HUMIDITY, DISTRIBUTION, CLIMATOLOGY,
TEMPERATURE (U)
IDENTIFIERS: 1964, ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER (U)

FIELD AND LABORATORY STUDIES PERTAINING TO THE
ECOLOGY OF DERMACENTOR VARIABILIS (PRIMARILY)
IN RELATION TO TRANSMISSION OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SPOTTED FEVER ARE REPORTED. ISOLATION OF
RICKETTSIA RICKETTSII WAS MADE FROM 18 OF 36 TICK
POOLS COLLECTED AT A 40 ACRE STUDY AREA. A
VEGETATIVE SURVEY OF THE STUDY AREA WAS DONE TO
DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE
DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS FOCI, TICK DISTRIBUTION,
AND OTHER RELATED PHENOMENA. CORRELATIVE ANALYSES
ARE IN PROGRESS. THE TOTAL ADULT DERMACENTOR
VARIABILIS POPULATION WAS MEASURED WITH A MARK AND
RECAPTURE TECHNIQUE; DISTRIBUTION, MIGRATION, AND
OTHER ASPECTS OF THE ECOLOGY OF THIS SPECIES ARE ALSO
REPORTED. LABORATORY STUDIES ON BEHAVIOR WERE
INITIATED WITH TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED SYSTEMS TO
PROVIDE HUMIDITY GRADIENTS. UNFED NYMPHS EXHIBITED
A STRONG TENDENCY TO REMAIN IN HUMID AREAS.
OVIPOSITION, HATCHING, AND LONGEVITY AT DIFFERENT
RELATIVE HUMIDITIES WERE MEASURED. OVIPOSITION WAS
LARGELY INDEPENDENT OF HUMIDITY, BUT HATCHING WAS
GREATLY REDUCED AT HUMIDITIES BELOW 65%; SURVIVAL
WAS ALSO GREATLY CURTAILED AT LOWER HUMIDITIES.
STUDIES ON THE DYNAMICS OF FEEDING IN D.
VARIABILIS ARE ALSO REPORTED. (AUTHOR) (U)

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AD-433 870

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CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN, AND CHINESE
LITERATURE. VOLUME III, NO. 4, (U)

64 14P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA49 192MD222A

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*BIBLIOGRAPHIES, INSECTS), (*INSECTS,
BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, MITES, DISEASES, DISEASE
VECTORS, EPIDEMIOLOGY, VIRUSES, DIPTERA, LICE,
PARASITES, SPIROCHAETACEAE, RICKETTSIA, IMMUNOLOGY (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ENTOMOLOGY, 1964 (U)

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AD-606 517

FORDHAM UNIV BRONX N Y INST OF CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN
STUDIES

SELECTED ABSTRACTS FROM SOVIET BIOMEDICAL JOURNALS,
SER. II, NO. 5, (U)

MAY 64 108P POLLITZER, ROBERT ;
CONTRACT: DA-18-108-405-CML-867
MONITOR: TT , 64 71478

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*MICROBIOLOGY, *USSR), IMMUNITY,
VACCINES, RICKETTSIA, VIRUSES, DISEASES,
ANTIGENS + ANTIBODIES, TICKS, ARBOVIRUSES,
INSECTS, ANIMALS, RODENTS, ECOLOGY, BACTERIA,
EPIDEMIOLOGY, PASTEURELLA, ANTIBIOTICS,
BIBLIOGRAPHIES, ABSTRACTS (U)

SELECTED ABSTRACTS FROM SOVIET BIOMEDICAL
JOURNALS ARE LISTED. TOPICS INCLUDE IMMUNOLOGY,
EPIDEMIOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY, VIROLOGY, AND
MICROBIOLOGY. (U)

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AD-609 043

MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE, VOLUME 2, NO. 11, (U)

64 23P ANASTOS, GEORGE I
CONTRACT: DA49 197MD2278
MONITOR: IT , 65 60425

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*BIBLIOGRAPHIES, DISEASE VECTORS);
(*DISEASE VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), (*INSECTS,
BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, MITES, RODENTS, DIPTERA,
ARTHROPODS, BACTERIA, SPIROCHAETA, PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA,
ARBOVIRUSES, VIRUS DISEASES, INSECT CONTROL,
INSECTICIDES, DISEASES, TOXICITY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, USSR,
EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ENTOMOLOGY (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE,
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LITERATURE, VOLUME 3, NO. 12, (U)

64 16P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA49 193MD2228
MONITOR: TT , 60 60426

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (•BIBLIOGRAPHIES, DISEASE VECTORS),
(•DISEASE VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), (•INSECTS,
BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, MITES, RODENTS, DIPTERA,
ARTHROPODS, BACTERIA, SPIROCHAETA, PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA,
ARBOVIRUSES, VIRUS DISEASES, INSECT CONTROL,
INSECTICIDES, DISEASES, TOXICITY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, USSR,
EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ENTOMOLOGY (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE,
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MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK

INDEX CATALOGUE TO RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN
EUROPEAN, AND CHINESE LITERATURE IN MEDICAL
ENTOMOLOGY. VOLUME 4. MITES:

(U)

64 119P

CONTRACT: DA49 193MD2238

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*INDEXES, MITES), (*MITES, INDEXES),
(*DISEASE VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), (*BIBLIOGRAPHIES,
DISEASE VECTORS), PARASITES, PARASITIC DISEASES,
ANIMALS, DISEASES, RICKETTSIA, INSECTS, LARVAE, TICKS,
INSECT CONTROL, INSECTICIDES, ECOLOGY, EASTERN EUROPE,
USSR, CHINA (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ENTOMOLOGY (U)

INDEX CATALOGUE TO RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN
EUROPEAN, AND CHINESE LITERATURE IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY.
VOLUME 4, MITES.

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MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK

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LITERATURE, VOLUME IV, NUMBER 1, (U)

65 17P ANASTOS, GEORGE I
CONTRACT: DA49 193MD2238

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (•INSECTS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES),
(•BIBLIOGRAPHIES, INSECTS), TICKS, MITES, DIPTERA,
SIPHONAPTERA, LICE, SPIROCHAETA, BLATTIDAE, BACTERIA,
PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA, PARASITES, HEMIPTERA, VIRUS
DISEASES, DISEASE VECTORS, PEST CONTROL, USSR, EUROPE,
CHINA (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ENTOMOLOGY (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE,
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LITERATURE, VOLUME IV, NO. 3,

(U)

65 23P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA49 197MD2238
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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*INSECTS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES),
(*BIBLIOGRAPHIES, INSECTS), (*DISEASE VECTORS,
BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, MITES, DIPTERA, SIPHONAPTERA,
HEMIPTERA, LICE, BACTERIA, SPIROCHAETA, RICKETTSIA,
PARASITES, VIRUS DISEASES, PEST CONTROL, INSECTICIDES,
TOXICITY, USSR, EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ENTOMOLOGY (U)

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CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE,
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LITERATURE, VOL. 4, NO. 4, (U)

65 17P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA49 193MD2238
MONITOR: TT , 65-62173

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DESCRIPTORS: (*BIBLIOGRAPHIES, DISEASE VECTORS),
(*DISEASE VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), (*INSECTS,
BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, MITES, DIPTERA, SIPHONAPTERA,
LICE, SPIROCHAETA, BLATTIDAE, BACTERIA, PROTOZOA,
RICKETTSIA, PARASITES, HEMIPTERA, VIRUS DISEASES, INSECT
CONTROL, INSECTICIDES, DISEASES, EPIDEMIOLOGY, USSR,
EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ENTOMOLOGY (U)

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CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
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LITERATURE, VOLUME IV, NUMBER 6, (U)

65 187 ANASTOS, GEORGE I
CONTRACT: DA49 197MD2228
MONITOR: TT, 65-62422

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO AD-613 668.

DESCRIPTORS: (*INSECTS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES),
(*BIBLIOGRAPHIES, INSECTS), (*DISEASE VECTORS,
BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, MITES, DIPTERA,
SIPHONAPTERA, LICE, RICKETTSIA, BACTERIA,
SPIROCHAETA, PROTOZOA, PARASITES, VIRUSES,
WORMS, IMMUNITY, PEST CONTROL, INSECTICIDES,
ECOLOGY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, USSR, EASTERN EUROPE,
CHINA (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ENTOMOLOGY (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE,
VOLUME IV, NUMBER 6.

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AD-617 005

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CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
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LITERATURE. VOL. IV, NO. 7, (U)

65 1BP ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA49 193MD2238

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO AD-616 003.

DESCRIPTORS: (*INSECTS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), (*DISEASE
VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, MITES, DIPTERA,
SIPHONAPTERA, LICE, INSECTICIDES, PEST CONTROL,
ECOLOGY, BLATTIDAE, VIRUSES, BACTERIA,
RICKETTSIA, SPIROCHAETA, WORMS, PARASITES,
PARASITIC DISEASES, VIRUS DISEASES, IMMUNITY,
EPIDEMIOLOGY, USSR, EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ENTOMOLOGY (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE.
VOL. IV, NO. 7.

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AD-620 501

ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS FREDERICK MD

NATURAL FOCUS OF TSUTSUGAMUSHI FEVER,

(U)

JUN 65 12P TARASEVICH, I. V. IKULAGIN, S.
M. IKUDRYASHOVA, N. I. GOPACHENKO, I. M. ISOMOV,
G. P. I

DEPT. NO. TRANSLATION-1299

MONITOR: TT , 65-67607

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII,
EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII (USSR) V41 N5 P19-24
1964.

DESCRIPTORS: (•RICKETTSIA TSUTSUGAMUSHI, DISEASE
VECTORS), ECOLOGY, ANTIGENS + ANTIBODIES,
DIAGNOSIS, MORPHOLOGY (BIOLOGY), RODENTS,
TICKS, MITES, EMBRYONATED EGG TECHNIQUE, USSR
IDENTIFIERS: COMPLEMENT-FIXATION TESTS

(U)

(U)

AS A RESULT OF ZOOLOGO-PARASITOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT THE FAUNA OF
SMALL MAMMALS AND TROMBICULID MITES OF SOUTHERN
PRIMORYE IS ANALOGOUS TO THE FAUNA OF CARRIERS AND
VECTORS OF R. TSUTSUGAMUSHI IN NORTH KOREA AND
JAPAN. IT IS MADE UP MAINLY BY THE FOLLOWING
SPECIES: APODEMUS AGRARIUS, MICROMYS MINUTUS,
RATTUS NORVEGICUS CARACO, CRICETULUS TRITON,
MICROTUS FORTIS, CROCIDURA LASIURA AND
LEPTOTROMBIDIUM PALLIDA, L. ORIENTALIS, L.
PAVLOVSKYI, NEOTROMBICULA JAPONICA, N. TAMIYAI,
N. MITAMURA. THREE POSITIVE RESULTS WERE
OBTAINED DURING THE INVESTIGATION OF 128 SERA OF A.
AGRARIUS IN THE REACTION OF COMPLEMENT FIXATION WITH
SPECIFIC ANTIGEN FROM R. TSUTSUGAMUSHI (GILLIAM
STRAIN). STRAINS OF RICKETTSIA WERE ISOLATED IN 6
OUT OF 17 BIOTESTS ON AP. AGRARIUS, IN 1 OUT OF 7
BIOTESTS FROM M. FORTIS, IN 1 TEST OUT OF 1
INVESTIGATION FROM C. TRITON, IN 1 TEST OUT OF 2 IN
C. LASIURA. ALL TOLD 9 STRAINS OF RICKETTSIA
WERE ISOLATED FROM THE STATED ANIMALS. AN
ANALOGOUS CAUSATIVE AGENT WAS ISOLATED IN 6 BIOTESTS
OUT OF 41 FROM THE LARVAE OF TROMBICULID MITES,
REPRESENTED BY SPECIES OF LEPTOTROMBIDIUM PALLIDA,
L. PAVLOVSKYI, L. ORIENTALIS, NEOTROMBICULA
JAPONICA. BASED ON MORPHOLOGICAL, TINCTORIAL,
BIOLOGICAL AND SEROLOGICAL PROPERTIES, THE ISOLATED
STRAINS WERE IDENTICAL TO R. TSUTSUGAMUSHI.

(U)

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-620 701

MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE, VOLUME IV, NO. 8, (U)

65 19P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA49 193MD2238

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*INSECTS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), (*DISEASE
VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, DIPTERA,
SIPHONAPTERA, MITES, LICE, RICKETTSIA,
PARASITES, VETERINARY MEDICINE, ECOLOGY,
EPIDEMIOLOGY, USSR, WESTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE.
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CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE, VOL. IV, NO. 9, (U)

65 22P ELBL, ALENA I
CONTRACT: DA49 197MD2228
MONITOR: TT, 65-64002

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

1 DESCRIPTORS: (*INSECTS, DISEASE VECTORS), (*DISEASE
VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, MITES, DIPTERA,
SIPHONAPTERA, LICE, BACTERIA, SPIROCHAETA,
PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA, VIRUS DISEASES, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES, PARASITIC DISEASES, INSECTICIDES, USSR,
EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
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LITERATURE, VOLUME IV, NO. 10, (U)

65 22P ELBL, ALENA ;
CONTRACT: DA49 193MD2238
MONITOR: YT , 65-64253

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*INSECTS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), (*DISEASE
VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), TICKS, MITES, DIPTERA,
SIPHONAPTERA, LICE, BACTERIA, SPIROCHOETA,
PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA, PARASITES, PESTICIDES,
INSECTICIDES, DISEASES, VIRUS DISEASES,
EPIDEMIOLOGY, ECOLOGY, USSR, EASTERN EUROPE,
CHINA (U)

TRANSLATION OF RUSSIAN RESEARCH: CURRENT REFERENCES
IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND
EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE.

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CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
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LITERATURE, VOLUME IV, NO. 11.

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65 23P ELBL, ALENA :

CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2238

MONITOR: TT , 65-64593

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*DISEASE VECTORS, INDEXES),
(*INSECTS, DISEASE VECTORS), TICKS, MITES,
DIPTERA, SIPHONAPTERA, LICE, MITES,
BACTERIA, SPIROCHAETA, PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA,
VIRUS DISEASES, PEST CONTROL, INSECT CONTROL,
DISEASES, EPIDEMIOLOGY, USSR, EASTERN EUROPE,
CHINA

(U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE,
VOLUME IV, NO. 11.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-624 160 6/3
MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

INDEX CATALOGUE TO RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN
EUROPEAN, AND CHINESE LITERATURE IN MEDICAL
ENTOMOLOGY. VOLUME VIII. RICKETTSIAL DISEASES; (U)

65 56P ELBL, ALENA ;
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2278
MONITOR: TT , 65-64594

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO AD-722 210.

DESCRIPTORS: (*DISEASE VECTORS, INDEXES),
(*RICKETTSIA, DISEASES), EPIDEMIOLOGY,
PARASITES, INFECTIOUS DISEASES, LICE, TICKS,
MITES, ARTHROPODS, RODENTS, HEMIPTERA,
INSECTS, COXIELLA, RICKETTSIA TSUTSU GAMUSHI,
USSR, EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)

THE REFERENCES ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY
AUTHOR ACCORDING TO EACH SPECIFIC DISEASE MENTIONED
WHILE A LIST OF REFERENCES DEALING IN A NON-SPECIFIC
WAY WITH ARTHROPOD BORNE RICKETTSIOSES IS APPENDED.
(AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-625 274 6/3
MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE, VOLUME 4, NO. 12, (U)

65 18P ELBL, ALENA ;
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2278
MONITOR: TT , 66-60060

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO AD-624 159.

DESCRIPTORS: (*DISEASE VECTORS, INDEXES),
(*INSECTS, DISEASE VECTORS), TICKS, MITES,
DIPTERA, SIPHONAPTERA, LICE, BACTERIA,
SPIROCHAETA, PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA, VIRUS
DISEASES, DISEASES, EPIDEMIOLOGY, USSR, EASTERN
EUROPE, CHINA, PEST CONTROL, INSECT CONTROL (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE, VOLUME 4, NO. 12.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-627 236 6/3
MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE, VOL. 5, NO. 1. (U)

66 16P ELBL, ALENA 1
CONTRACT: DA-49-192-MD-2228
MONITOR: TT, 66-60431

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO AD-625 274.

DESCRIPTORS: (+INSECTS, DISEASE VECTORS), (+DISEASE
VECTORS, INDEXES), TICKS, MITES, DIPTERA,
SIP: NAPTERA, PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA, PARASITIC
DISEASES, VIRUS DISEASES, INSECT CONTROL, USSR,
EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE,
VOL. 5, NO. 1.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-627 463 6/5 6/13
WALTER REED ARMY INST OF RESEARCH WASHINGTON D C

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SPOTTED FEVER IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES; (U)

65 8P ATWOOD, EARL L. ; LAMB, JOHN
T. , JR. ; SONENSHINE, DANIEL E. ;
CONTRACT: PHS-AI-02218

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUBLISHED IN AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE V14 N5 P821-27 1965.
COPIES TO DDC USERS ONLY.
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (•RICKETTSIA, DISEASES), TICKS,
DISEASE VECTORS, EPIDEMIOLOGY, STATISTICAL
ANALYSIS, ECOLOGY, ETIOLOGY, SERODIAGNOSIS,
ANTIGENS + ANTIBODIES, URBAN AREAS, RURAL AREAS,
UNITED STATES, PUBLIC HEALTH, POPULATION,
VIRGINIA (U)

EVIDENCE HAS BEEN PRESENTED WHICH SUGGESTS THAT THE
TRUE INCIDENCE OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER IS
CURRENTLY MUCH GREATER THAN THE NUMBER OF REPORTED
CASES. AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ROCKY
MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER IN VIRGINIA HAS ALSO BEEN
DESCRIBED. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THE REGION WITH
THE HIGHEST RATE OF DISEASE WAS THE PIEDMONT. IT
WAS ALSO SHOWN THAT THE SUBURBAN AREAS ARE HIGH RISK
LOCALITIES, WITH ONLY SLIGHTLY FEWER CASES THAN THE
RURAL AREAS. ABANDONED LAND, EITHER ABANDONED
FIELDS OR WOODLAND, AS WELL AS SMALL RODENT ACTIVITY,
WAS ASSOCIATED WITH ALMOST ALL OF THE CASES STUDIED
BY MEANS OF ON-SITE INVESTIGATIONS. CURRENTLY OR
PREVIOUSLY AFFECTED SMALL MAMMALS WERE PRESENT IN THE
IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF CASE LOCATIONS INVESTIGATED AND
WERE APPARENTLY SERVING AS A RESERVOIR OF THE
INFECTIOUS AGENT. THE MANNER IN WHICH CERTAIN
TRENDS IN LAND USE COMBINE TO INCREASE THE TICK
HABITAT AREA WAS DISCUSSED, PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO
RECENT FIGURES ON THE ABANDONMENT OF CROPLAND,
INCREASE IN HARDWOOD FORESTS, AND INCREASE IN LOGGING
ACTIVITY. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-629 374 6/3 6/12
MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE, VOLUME 5, NO. 2, (U)

66 14P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2238,
MONITOR: TT , 66-60709

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*DISEASE VECTORS, INDEXES),
(*INSECTS, DISEASE VECTORS), TICKS, DIPTERA,
MITES, SIPHONAPTERA, PEST CONTROL, BACTERIA,
SPIROCHAETA, DISEASES, PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA,
VIRUS DISEASES, USSR, EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE,
VOLUME 5, NO. 2.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-634 279 6/3
MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE. VOLUME V. NUMBER 4; (U)

66 14P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA-49-192-MD-2238,

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO AD-634 355

DESCRIPTORS: (*DISEASE VECTORS, INDEXES),
(*INSECTS, DISEASE VECTORS), TICKS, MITES,
SIPHONAPTERA, DIPTERA, LICE, HEMIPTERA,
ARTHROPODS, INSECT CONTROL, INSECTICIDES, PEST
CONTROL, VIRUS DISEASES, PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA,
USSR, EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE.

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-634 280 6/3
MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE. VOLUME NO. V. NUMBER 3. (U)

66 12P ANASTOS, GEORGE I
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2238,

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO AD-634 279.

DESCRIPTORS: (*DISEASE VECTORS, INDEXES),
(*INSECTS, DISEASE VECTORS), TICKS, MITES,
SIPHONAPTERA, DIPTERA, HEMIPTERA, ARTHROPODS,
INSECT CONTROL, INSECTICIDES, PESTICIDES, VIRUS
DISEASES, RICKETTSIA, PROTOZOA, BACTERIA,
SPIROCHAETA, USSR, EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)

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AD-624 355 6/3
MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE. VOLUME V. NUMBER 3, (U)

66 12P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2278,

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO AD-629 374.

DESCRIPTORS: (*DISEASE VECTORS, INDEXES),
(*INSECTS, DISEASE VECTORS), TICKS, DIPTERA,
MITES, SIPHONAPTERA, ARTHROPODS, BACTERIA,
SPIROCHAETA, RICKETTSIA, VIRUS DISEASES, USSR,
EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE LITERATURE.
VOLUME V. NUMBER 3.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-635 178

6/3

MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM
RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE. VOLUME V. NUMBER 6.

(U)

66 13P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2238,

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE:

DESCRIPTORS: (*DISEASE VECTORS, INDEXES),
(*INSECTS, DISEASE VECTORS), TICKS, DIPTERA,
MITES, SIPHONAPTERA, LICE, ARTHROPODS, INSECT
CONTROL, VIRUS DISEASES, PROTOZOA, BACTERIA,
SPIROCHAETA, RICKETTSIA, DISEASES, USSR, EASTERN
EUROPE, CHINA

(U)

CURRENT REFERENCES IN MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN,
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AND CHINESE
LITERATURE.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-642 482 6/12 6/5
ARMY BIOLOGICAL CENTER FREDERICK MD

DISCUSSION, .

(U)

66 2P GORELICK, ARTHUR N. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUBLISHED IN BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS
V30 N3 P644-5 SEP 1966.

DESCRIPTORS: (•RICKETTSIA RICKETTSII, DISEASES);
TICKS, INFECTIONS, AIRBORNE, AEROSOLS,
ANTIBIOTICS, ETIOLOGY, RESISTANCE(BIOLOGICAL);
MUTATIONS, REVIEWS

(U)

REPRINT: AEROGENIC TRANSMISSION OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SPOTTED FEVER.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-644 216 6/3
OLD DOMINION COLL NORFOLK VA DEPT OF BIOLOGY

THE ECOLOGY OF TICKS TRANSMITTING ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SPOTTED FEVER IN A STUDY AREA IN VIRGINIA, (U)

MAR. 66 29P SONENSHINE, DANIEL E. ;ATWOOD,
EARL L. ;LAMB, JOHN T. ;
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2439

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUBLISHED IN ANNALS OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA V59 N6 P1234-62
NOV 1966.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, *VIRGINIA), (*RICKETTSIA,
RICKETTSII, DISEASES), ECOLOGY, PLANTS(BOTANY),
DISTRIBUTION, GRASSES, TREES, LIFE CYCLE,
PERIODIC VARIATIONS, PARASITES, CONTROL, DISEASE
VECTORS, ENTOMOLOGY (U)

THE PURPOSE OF THE WORK WAS TO OBTAIN A MORE
COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THE BIONOMICS OF TICK
VECTORS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTANT IN THE MAINTENANCE OF
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER IN AN ENZOOTIC
FOCUS. QUANTITATIVE STUDIES ON VECTOR POPULATION
DYNAMICS AND DISTRIBUTION, AS WELL AS OTHER BIOTIC
AND ABIOTIC FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THESE SPECIES,
MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THE ELUCIDATION OF THE MECHANISM OF
PERPETUATION OF THE DISEASE IN NATURE. THIS MAY IN
TURN CONTRIBUTE TO AN INCREASED PREDICTABILITY OF
HUMAN INVOLVEMENT. ALTHOUGH GENERAL STUDIES OF THE
ECOLOGY OF TICKS ARE WORTHWHILE IN THEMSELVES, ONLY
THOSE ECOLOGICAL PHENOMENA CONSIDERED BY THE AUTHORS
TO BE IMPRTANT TO UNDERSTANDING ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SPOTTED FEVER ECOLOGY WERE INVESTIGATED. THESE
STUDIES WERE DONE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH STUDIES ON
RICKETTSIA RICKETTSII NATURAL INFECTION.
HOWEVER, THIS PAPER IS CONCERNED SOLELY WITH THE
KNOWN OR POTENTIAL TICK VECTORS ESTABLISHED IN THE
LOCALITY USED AS A STUDY AREA. (AUTHOR) (U)

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-644 973 6/3 6/13
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

STUDY OF THE ROLE OF TICKS OF THE GENERA DERMACENTOR
AND HAEMAPHYSALIS IN TRANSMISSION OF BRUCELLOSIS, (U)

60 22P VOLKOVA, A. A. ; GREBENYUK, R. V.
ITIMOFEEV, A. F. ; GALIEV, R. S. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-124

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF AKADEMIYA NAUK
KIRGIZSKOI SSR, FRUNZE. IZVESTIYA. SERIYA
BIOLOGICHESKIKH NAUK, V2 N7 P5-24 1960.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, DISEASE VECTORS);
(*BRUCELLA, DISEASES), INFECTIONS, LIFE CYCLE;
SERODIAGNOSIS, CULTURE MEDIA, MAMMALS, GUINEA
PIGS, USSR (U)

IN A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INFECTION OF IXODID TICKS
OF THE GENERA DERMACENTOR AND HAEMAPHYSALIS WITH
BRUCELLEAE OF THE TYPES MELITENSIS AND BOVIS, THE
HIGHEST (82%) INFECTION WAS OBTAINED WITH STRAIN
MELITENSIS. TICKS INFECTED WITH FRESHLY ISOLATED
STRAIN BR. BOVIS NO. 7, PRODUCED POSITIVE RESULTS
OF INFECTION IN GUINEA PIGS IN 65.2% OF CASES, AND
INFECTION WITH STRAIN BR. BOVIS NO. 28, ISOLATED
MANY YEARS AGO, IN ONLY 25% OF CASES.
HAEMAPHYSALIS TICKS SHOWED VERY HIGH SUSCEPTIBILITY
TO INFECTION WITH BRUCELLEAE, FROM 12 TEST WITH
THREE STRAINS OF BRUCELLEAE, ONLY ONE GAVE A NEGATIVE
RESULT. THE TWO TESTS WITH STRAIN BR. BOVIS
NO. 28 GAVE POSITIVE RESULTS IN ALL INVESTIGATIONS.
TRANSOVARIAL TRANSMISSION OF BRUCELLA OF THE TYPE
MELITENSIS BY H. WARBURTONI FEMALE THROUGH EGGS TO
LARVAE WAS PROVED. STRAIN BR. BOVIS K-4 WAS
ISOLATED BY BIOLOGICAL TEST FROM D. PAVLOVSKYI
FEMALES COLLECTED FROM SHEEP. IN EXPERIMENTS ON
GUINEA PIGS INFECTED WITH BR. BOVIS DURING THE
APPEARANCE OF BRUCELLOSIS IN THE FORM OF LOCAL
INFECTION OF THE LYMPHATIC NODE, AN AGGLUTINATION
REACTION WAS ABSENT IN BOTH CASES AND CF WAS
POSITIVE IN ONLY ONE CASE. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-644 998 6/3 6/13
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

COMPARATIVE DATA ON INFECTION OF TICKS OF THE GENUS
DERMACENTOR WITH BRUCELLAE, (U)

61 2P VOLKOVA, A. A. ; GREBENYUK, R. V.
ITIMOFEEV, A. F. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-135

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF AKADEMIYA NAUK
KAZAKHSKOI SSR, ALMA-ATA, N3 P106-7 1961.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, DISEASE VECTORS),
(*BRUCELLA, DISEASES), INFECTIONS, LIFE CYCLE,
GUINEA PIGS, ETIOLOGY, USSR (U)

TRANSLATION OF RUSSIAN RESEARCH: COMPARATIVE DATA ON
INFECTION OF TICKS OF THE GENUS DERMACENTOR WITH BRUCELLAE.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-645 000 6/3 6/13
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

STUDY OF NATURAL FOCI OF TICK RICKETTSIOSIS IN
SOUTHWESTERN KIRGHIZIA, (U)

63 7P PRORESHNAYA, T. L. IRAPOPORT, L.
P. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-121

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII,
EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII (USSR) V40 N12 P56-60
1963.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, ECOLOGY), (*COXIELLA,
DISEASES), (*DISEASE VECTORS, TICKS),
RICKETTSIA, MAMMALS, PARASITES, ETIOLOGY,
INFECTIONS, EPIDEMIOLOGY, RODENTS,
SERODIAGNOSIS, ANTIGENS + ANTIBODIES, USSR (U)

AT THE SOUTHWEST OF KIRGHIZIA, NATURAL FOCI OF
THE RICKETTSIOSIS WERE FOR THE FIRST TIME REVEALED IN
1955 BY PRORESHNAYA AND IVANOV WHO ESTABLISHED
Q FEVER INFECTION AND TICK-BITE RICKETTSIOSIS IN
IXODES TICKS. WILD ANIMALS - RESERVOIRS OF
RICKETTSIOSIS WERE UNKNOWN. IN EXAMINING OF AREAS
OF THE SOUTHWESTERN KIRGHIZIA IN 1960 THE AUTHORS
HAVE SEROLOGICALLY ESTABLISHED THAT MERIONES
ERYTHROURUS WERE INFECTED WITH R. BURNETI AND D.
SIBIRICUS. WIDE DISTRIBUTION AND CONSIDERABLE
NUMBERS OF THESE ANIMALS, AND RELATIVELY HIGH NUMBER
OF TICKS ON THEM INDICATED THAT THESE RODENTS WERE OF
GREAT SIGNIFICANCE IN THE EPIZOOTOLOGY OF TICK
RICKETTSIOSIS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF
KIRGHIZIA. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-645 012 6/3 6/13
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

INVESTIGATION OF NORTH-ASIATIC (SIBERIAN)
RICKETTSIOSIS IN DERMACENTOR NUTTALLI TICKS COLLECTED
IN ONE OF THE KRASNOIARSK REGION FOCI, (U)

63 7P MERINOV, V. A. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-155

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF MEDITSINAKAYA
PARAZITOLOGIYA I PARAZITARNYE BOLEZNI (USSR), V32 N1
P54-61 1963.

DESCRIPTORS: (*EPIDEMIOLOGY, SIBERIA), (*TICKS,
*DISEASE VECTORS), ECOLOGY, RICKETTSIA,
DISEASES, GUINEA PIGS, SERODIAGNOSIS, ANTIGENS
+ ANTIBODIES, INFECTIONS, IMMUNITY, USSR (U)

IN THE NORTH ASIATIC RICKETTSIOSIS FOCI IN THE
KRASNOYARSK REGION DERMACENTOR NUTTALLI TICKS
WERE COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR NATURAL INFESTATION
WITH THE CAUSATIVE AGENT DERMACENTROXENUS
SIBIRICUS. THE TRANSMISSION OF RICKETTSIA IN
RECENTLY MOLTED TICKS IS REDUCED, APPARENTLY BECAUSE
OF THE UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF SALIVARY GLANDS DURING
POST MOLTING PERIOD. THE FEEDING OF TICKS KEPT
FASTING FOR OVER A YEAR WAS ACCOMPANIED WITH
INTENSIVE INFECTION OF GUINEA PIGS, REACHING ITS PEAK
DURING REPEATED LETTING OF THEM ON GUINEA PIGS AFTER
ARTIFICIALLY INTERRUPTED FEEDING. A CAUSAL AGENT
(STRAIN 'T'), ISOLATED FROM THE TICKS AND
IDENTIFIED BOTH SEROLOGICALLY WITH A STANDARD ANTIGEN
AND IMMUNOLOGICALLY BY REPEATED INOCULATIONS WITH THE
ALTAY STRAIN 'NET-SVETAEV', WAS IDENTIFIED AS THE
CAUSATIVE AGENT OF THE NORTH ASIATIC
RICKETTSIOSIS. FOLLOWING INOCULATION OF GUINEA
PIGS WITH A SUSPENSION OF LARVAE HATCHED FROM TICK
EGGS COLLECTED FROM CATTLE, A STRAIN NO. 50 WAS
ISOLATED, PROVING THE TRANSOVARIAL TRANSMISSION OF
THE RICKETTSIAE. HENCE IN THE FOCUS, D. NUTTALLI
APPEAR TO BE BOTH THE VECTOR AND THE RESERVOIR OF
INFECTION. (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-645 646 6/3

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 2 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

EXPERIMENTS ON PARENTERAL INFECTION OF ARGASID TICKS
ORNITHODORUS PAPILLIPES BY RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI, (U)

65 3P KESAREV, I. P. ; PRODAN, Z. G. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 , TT TRANS-178, 67-50437

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF PROB. PARASIT (SIC)
(USSR), N2 P61-3 1963.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, *RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI),
INFECTIONS, GROWTH, REPRODUCTION (PHYSIOLOGY),
DISEASES, BLOOD, RETICULO-ENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM,
PHAGOCYTES, USSR (U)

THE POSSIBILITY OF REPRODUCTION OF RICKETTSIA
PROWAZEKI IN THE BODY OF ARGASID TICKS ORNITHODORUS
PAPILLIPES AFTER PARENTERAL INFECTION WAS
DEMONSTRATED. WITHIN THE BODY OF PARENTERALLY
INFECTED TICKS, MAINTAINED AT 37C, GENERALIZED
RICKETTSIOSIS OCCURS. PROBABLY DISSEMINATION OF
RICKETTSIA OCCURS OWING TO CIRCULATION OF HEMOLYMPH
AND PHAGOCYTOSIS OF HEMOCYTES. THE PHYSIOLOGIC
STATE OF THE TICK EFFECTS THE INTENSITY OF
DEVELOPMENT OF RICKETTSIAL INFECTION. MORE
INTENSIVE REPRODUCTION OF RICKETTSIA OCCURS IN THE
BODY OF FED TICKS. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-645 647 6/3
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

NEW TICKS OF THE FAMILY IXODIDAE, (U)

65 5P POHERANTSEV, B. I. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-2 ,TT TRANS-177,67-60439

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF PARAZITOLOGICHESKII
SBORNIK (USSR), VIO P20-4 1948.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, MORPHOLOGY(BIOLOGY)), USSR (U)

THE TWO SPECIES AND ONE SUBSPECIES OF TICKS
DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT INCLUDE: IXODES
PERSULCATUS KASCHMIRICUS, SUBSP. N.; RHIPICEPHALUS
LEPORIS, SP. N.; AND DERMACENTOR KASCHMIRICUS, SP.
N. (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-645 754 6/7 6/12
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

ISOLATION OF TICK-BORNE ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS FROM
DERMACENTOR PICUS HERM. AND IXODES PERSULCATUS P.
SCH. TICKS IN PLACES OF THEIR MUTUAL HABITATION. (U)

65 1P BELAN, A. A. ; BILALOVA, E. Z. ;
DUBOV, A. B. ; KATIN, A. A. ; YANTSEN, M. M. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 , TT TRANS-152, 67-60474

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF MONO. TICK-BORNE
ENCEPHALITIS, KEMOROVO TICK-BORNE FEVER,
HEMORRHAGIC FEVERS, AND OTHER ARBOVIRUS INFECTIONS,
MOSCOW, 1964 P228. SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF THE
INST. OF POLIOMYELITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS (31TH),
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, *ARBOVIRUSES), DISEASE
VECTORS, ECOLOGY, DISEASES, USSR (U)

THE OBSERVATIONS WERE CONDUCTED IN ONE STATION OF
THE FOREST STEPPE ZONE IN WESTERN SIBERIA IN THE
VICINITY OF THE TOWN ISHIM. THE STATION IS IN AN
AREA IN WHICH THE MAIN TREES ARE BIRCH AND ASPEN, AND
THE LOWER FOREST LAYERS ARE THE SAME SPECIES. THE
GRASS IS MODERATE BY DENSE. TWO SPECIES OF IXODID
TICKS WERE FOUND - D. PICTUS AND I. PERSULCATUS.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE PREVALENCE OF TICKS CONDUCTED
OVER 10 DAY PERIODS FROM 20 APRIL TO 30 SEPTEMBER
1963, SHOWED D. PICTUS TO BE THE CHIEF SPECIES.
THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ADULTS OF D. PICTUS ADULTS
COLLECTED BY BLANKET DRAGGING PER ONE KILOMETER WAS
18 IN THE FIRST TEN DAYS OF MAY. THE MAXIMUM
NUMBER OF I. PERSULCATUS UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS
WAS NOT MORE THAN 7. FOR ISOLATION PURPOSES, 560
HUNGRY ADULT D. PICTUS AND 1220 I. PERSULCATUS
WERE TAKEN. A TOTAL OF 178 TESTS WAS MADE (10
TICKS PER TEST); OF THEM, 56 WERE D. PICTUS AND
122 WERE I. PERSULCATUS. THE VIRUSES WERE
ISOLATED IN WHITE MICE BY INTERCEREBRAL INOCULATION
WITH SUSPENSIONS OF TICKS WITH 3 TO 5 SUCCESSIVE
PASSAGES AND IN HUMAN EMBRYO FIBROBLASTS WITH
COXSAKI A21 AS AN INDICATOR. A TOTAL OF 40
STRAINS OF TICK-BORNE ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS (32.8%)
WERE ISOLATED FROM I. PERSULCATUS TICKS AND 7
STRAINS FROM D. PICTUS (12.5%). ALL VIRUSES
WERE FOUND TO BE PATHOGENIC FOR WHITE MICE BY THE
INTERCEREBRAL AND PERIPHERAL ROUTES OF INOCULATION. (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-653 537

6/3

MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

IXODID TICKS (ACARINA, IXODIDAE) OF CENTRAL AFRICA.
VOLUME IV. GENERA APONOMMA NEUMANN, 1899, BOOPHILUS
CURTICE, 1891, DERMACENTOR KOCH, 1844, HAEMAPHYSALIS
KOCK, 1844, HYALOMMA KOCH, 1844 AND RHIPICENTOR
NUTTALL AND Warburton, 1908. LISTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY,

(U)

66 413P

ELBL, ALENA ; ANASTOS, GEORGE ;

CONTRACT: DA-49-007-MD-981

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO VOLUME 3, AD-653 536.

DESCRIPTORS: (TICKS, SUBSAHARAN AFRICA),
CLASSIFICATION, IDENTIFICATION, DISTRIBUTION,
ECOLOGY, MORPHOLOGY (BIOLOGY), DISEASE VECTORS,
MAMMALS, MAPS, TABLES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES

(U)

FOR ABSTRACT, SEE AD-653 534.

(U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-660 153 6/3

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT), DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

MAIN FEATURES OF PHOTOPERIODIC REACTION IN
DERMACENTOR MARGINATUS SULZ. TICKS (IXODOIDEA), (U)

63 12P BELOZEROV, V. N. ; KIVITKO, N.

V. ;

MONITOR: NAMRU-3, TT

TRANS-190, 67-63198

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZOOLOGICHESKI ZHURNAL
(USSR) V44 N3 P363-72 1965.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, *PHOTOPERIODISM), LIFE
CYCLE, PERIODIC VARIATIONS,
REPRODUCTION(PHYSIOLOGY), DIURNAL VARIATIONS,
RHYTHM(BIOLOGY), ECOLOGY, USSR (U)

IN DERMACENTOR MARGINATUS FEMALES (DAGHESTAN
POPULATION) THE DEPENDENCE OF THE OVIPOSITION DELAY
AT 18C UPON PHOTOPERIODICAL AND TEMPERATURE
CONDITIONS OF THEIR MAINTENANCE PRIOR TO FEEDING WAS
INVESTIGATED. THE DELAY OF EGG-LAYING REPRESENTS
WINTER DIAPAUSE AND IS DETERMINED BY BOTH LIGHT AND
TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS OF MAINTENANCE OF HUNGRY TICKS
IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NORM OF SHORT-DAY
PHOTOPERIODICAL REACTION. LONG DAY BRINGS ABOUT
PROLONGED DELAY (OVIPOSITION STARTS NOT EARLIER
THAN AFTER 4 MONTHS), WHILE A SHORT-DAY STIMULATES
THE NON-DIAPAUSE OVIPOSITION. 14 HRS. OF LIGHT P.D.
IS OF CRUCIAL SIGNIFICANCE. NO SHIFT OF THE
THRESHOLD OCCURS WITH A CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE. A
PECULIARITY OF PHOTOPERIODICAL REACTION IN
DERMACENTOR MARGINATUS CONSISTS IN A DEPENDENCE OF
THE DURATION OF THE DELAY WITHIN THE SHORT-DAY RANGE
UPON LIGHT AND TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS OF MAINTENANCE
OF HUNGRY TICKS, AS WELL AS UPON THEIR AGE. THE
PHOTOPERIOD OF 9 HRS. OF LIGHT P.D. AND THE
TEMPERATURE OF 18C ARE MOST EFFECTIVE IN THE
INDUCTION OF THE SHORTEST NON-DIAPAUSE OVOGENESIS
(OVIPOSITION STARTS IN 15.5 DAYS). A CHANGE IN
THE DAY LENGTH AND A TEMPERATURE INCREASE (UP TO
25C) INDUCE A PROLONGATION OF THE DELAY (AT 14
HRS. OF LIGHT AND 25C THE DELAY INCREASES 8.1
TIMES). CONDITIONS OF MAINTENANCE OF HUNGRY
TICKS DO NOT EFFECT EITHER THE TIME OF PARASITIZING
OR THE WEIGHT OF SATIATED FEMALES, BUT EFFECT
MORTALITY OF THESE LATTER WHICH ATTAINS ITS MAXIMUM
(42-60%) AT THRESHOLD PHOTOPERIODS AND AT 18C. (U)

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/ZOHLC

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-664 291 6/3

MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

INDEX CATALOGUE TO RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN
EUROPEAN, AND CHINESE LITERATURE IN MEDICAL
ENTOMOLOGY. SUPPLEMENT IV. ARTHROPOD-BORNE AND
ARTHROPOD-ASSOCIATED DISEASES. (U)

67 94P

CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2238

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: SEE ALSO SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, AD-656
933.

DESCRIPTORS: (*ARTHROPODS, DISEASE VECTORS),
(*DISEASE VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES),
EPIDEMIOLOGY, BACTERIA, DISEASES, BRUCELLA,
CHOLERA, MUSCA, LISTERIA, PASTEURILLA,
BLATTIDAE, SALMONELLA, LEPTOSPIRA, BORRELIA,
SPIROCHAETA, PROTOZOA, COCCIDIODES,
HEMOSPORIDIA, LEISHMANIA, PLASMODIUM,
TOXOPLASMA, TRYPANOSOMA, RICKETTSIA, MITES,
COXIELLA, TICKS, RICKETTSIA TSUTSUGAMUSHI,
FEVERS, VIRUS DISEASES, ADENOVIRUSES, BOVINES,
EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS VIRUS, FOOT + MOUTH
DISEASE VIRUS, JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS,
NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS, RUSSIAN SPRING SUMMER
ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS, WORMS, FILARIAE, ENTOMOLOGY,
INDEXES (U)

CONTENTS: BACTERIAL DISEASES; SPIROCHAETAL
DISEASES; PROTOZOAN DISEASES; RICKETTSIAL
DISEASES; VIRAL DISEASES; MISCELLANEOUS
ARTHROPOD-BORNE AND ARTHROPOD-ASSOCIATED DISEASES. (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-666 358 6/12 6/7
WALTER REED ARMY INST OF RESEARCH WASHINGTON D C
EXPERIMENTAL INFECTION OF THE COTTON RAT SIGMODON
HISPIDUS WITH RICKETTSIA RICKETTSII. (U)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: MASTER'S THESIS;
NOV 67 6P SHIRAI, A. ; BOZEMAN, F. M. ;
HUMPHRIES, J. W. ; ELISBERG, B. L. ; FABER, J.
E. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUBLISHED IN JOURNAL OF
BACTERIOLOGY, 194 N5 P1334-9 NOV 1967.

DESCRIPTORS: (RATS; DISEASE VECTORS);
(RICKETTSIA RICKETTSII, RATS); (DISEASE
VECTORS, RICKETTSIA RICKETTSII); ECOLOGY,
VIABILITY, ANTIGENS + ANTIBODIES, DISEASES,
RICKETTSIA; IMMUNITY, TICKS (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER (U)

STUDIES OF EXPERIMENTAL INFECTION OF THE COTTON
RAT, SIGMODON HISPIDUS, WITH THE VIRULENT SHEILA
SMITH (R TYPE) AND THE AVIRULENT SI 7 (U
TYPE) STRAINS OF RICKETTSIA RICKETTSII WERE
UNDERTAKEN TO EVALUATE THE ROLE OF THIS NATIVE WILD
MAMMAL IN THE ECOLOGY OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED
FEVER. THE SHEILA SMITH STRAIN, WHICH WAS
HIGHLY LETHAL FOR GUINEA PIGS, WAS NONPATHOGENIC FOR
COTTON RATS. SERIAL PASSAGE OF THE R-TYPE STRAIN
IN THE COTTON RAT DID NOT ALTER THE VIRULENCE OF THE
AGENT FOR COTTON RATS OR GUINEA PIGS. THE U-TYPE
STRAIN, WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY RECOVERED FROM A WILD
COTTON RAT, COULD NOT BE MAINTAINED BEYOND THE FIRST
PASSAGE IN THIS ANIMAL HOST. RICKETTSEMIA IN THE
COTTON RAT OCCURRED OVER A 24-HR PERIOD AFTER
INOCULATION OF THE VIRULENT STRAIN BUT WAS DETECTED
ONLY 1 HR AFTER INOCULATION OF THE AVIRULENT STRAIN.
THE SHORT PERIOD OF RICKETTSEMIA SUGGESTS THAT THE
COTTON RAT PROBABLY IS NOT AN IMPORTANT RESERVOIR OF
R. RICKETTSII. SPECIFIC COMPLEMENT-FIXING
ANTIBODIES DEVELOPED RAPIDLY AFTER INFECTION WITH
EITHER STRAIN, BUT THE ANTIBODIES EVOKED BY THE R
STRAIN ATTAINED HIGHER TITERS AND PERSISTED LONGER.
COTTON RATS PREVIOUSLY INFECTED WITH THE SHEILA
SMITH STRAIN DEVELOPED RICKETTSEMIA AFTER
REINFECTION WITH THE SAME STRAIN, EVEN THOUGH
RELATIVELY HIGH LEVELS OF ANTIBODY WERE STILL
PRESENT. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-668 890

6/12

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INST BETHESDA MD

RICKETTSIAE AND RICKETTSIAL DISEASES;

(U)

FEB 68 52 WEISS, EMILIO IELISBERG,
BENNETT L. ; BOZEMAN, FLORENCE MARILYN ; ORMSBEE,
RICHARD A. ; PHILIP, CORNELIUS B. ;
PROJ: NAVMED-MR005.09.0007
TASK: MR005.09.0007-25

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

AVAILABILITY: PUBLISHED IN SCIENCE, V159 P552-4,
556 FEB 2 1968.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH WALTER
REED ARMY INST. OF RESEARCH, WASHINGTON, D.
C.

DESCRIPTORS: (*RICKETTSIA, *INFECTIOUS DISEASES),
CLASSIFICATION, CELL STRUCTURE,
MORPHOLOGY(BIOLOGY), CELL DIVISION, ENZYMES,
METABOLISM, CULTURE MEDIA, TISSUE CULTURE,
GROWTH, VACCINES, ANTIGENS + ANTIBODIES,
PREPARATION, IMMUNITY, DISEASE VECTORS, TICKS,
EPIDEMIOLOGY, SYMPOSIA

(U)

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON
RICKETTSIAE AND RICKETTSIAL DISEASES WAS HELD
ON 26-29 SEPTEMBER 1967 IN THE CASTLE OF
SMOLENICE NEAR BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
APPROXIMATELY 64 SCIENTISTS FROM 15 COUNTRIES
PARTICIPATED. THE BASIC PROPERTIES OF RICKETTSIAE
AS WELL AS RESEARCH LEADING TOWARDS POSSIBLE METHODS
OF PREVENTION OF RICKETTSIAL DISEASES WERE DISCUSSED.
(AUTHOR)

(U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-670 258 6/6 6/3
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

SPONTANEOUS INFECTION OF RICKETTSIA BURNETI IN
ECTOPARASITES OF THE SAND MARTIN. (U)

68 7P MAKHMETOV, M. M. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-202

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF PRIRODNAYA OCHAGOVOST
BOLEZNEI I VOPROSY PARAZITOLOGII (USSR) N3 P70-4
1961.

DESCRIPTORS: (*RICKETTSIA, *DISEASE VECTORS),
BIRDS, TICKS, MITES, PARASITES, ECOLOGY,
COLLECTING METHODS, EPIDEMIOLOGY, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES, SERODIAGNOSIS, COXIELLA BURNETII,
USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS (U)

NATURAL R. BURNETI INFECTION OF Ixodes LIVIDUS
AND HAEMOLAEALAPS MEGAVENTRALIS COLLECTED IN NESTS
OF SAND MARTINS IN TARANOVSK DISTRICT OF
KUSTANNY OBLAST, WAS DISCOVERED. IN ADDITION,
RICKETTSIAE WERE ISOLATED FROM OVERWINTERED H.
MEGAVENTRALIS MITES COLLECTED BEFORE ARRIVAL OF
SAND MARTINS. THE IMPORTANCE OF THESE TICKS
AND MITES IN EPIDEMIOLOGY OF Q FEVER REQUIRES
FURTHER STUDY. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-670 263 6/5
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

LOCAL CASES OF TICK-BORNE SPOTTED TYPHUS FEVER AND
TICK-BORNE RECRUDESCENT TYPHUS FEVER IN ALMA ATA
OBLAST,

(U)

68 10P BARTOSHEVICH, E. N. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-2 TRANS-208

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF PRIRODNAYA OCHAGOVOST
BOLEZNEI I VOPROSY PARAZITOLOGII (USSR) N2 P127-25
1954.

DESCRIPTORS: (•RICKETTSIA, INFECTIOUS DISEASES),
ETIOLOGY, TICKS, DISEASE VECTORS, EPIDEMIOLOGY,
DIAGNOSIS, ECOLOGY, USSR
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS

(U)

(U)

AFTER DETERMINING THE PRESENCE OF ENDEMIC FOCI OF
TICK-BORNE RICKETTSIOSIS IN THE SOUTHERN, NORTHERN,
EASTERN, AND CENTRAL ZONES OF USSR, IT WAS NATURAL
TO ASSUME THAT NATURAL FOCI OF SIMILAR DISEASES MUST
ALSO EXIST IN THE TERRITORY OF KAZAKH SSR, WHICH
OCCUPIES A CENTRAL POSITION IN RELATION TO THOSE
AREAS WHERE TICK-BORNE RICKETTSIOSES HAD BEEN
ESTABLISHED, ESPECIALLY AS CERTAIN AREAS IN
KAZAKHSTAN DO NOT DIFFER FROM THE ADJACENT ENDEMIC
AREAS IN THEIR NATURAL CONDITIONS, VEGETATION, AND
FAUNA. THESE HYPOTHESES WERE LATTER CONFIRMED BY
OBSERVING DISEASES WHOSE CLINICAL PICTURE RESEMBLED
THAT OF TICK-BORNE SPOTTED FEVERS. BRIEF EXTRACTS
FROM THE HISTORIES OF 2 CASES ARE PRESENTED.

(U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-670 369 6/6 6/3
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

ON SPONTANEOUS INFECTION OF HAEMAPHYSALIS JAPONICA
DOUGLASI NUTT. AND WARB. TICKS WITH D. SIBIRICUS
RICKETTSIAE IN PRIMORSK REGION, (U)

68 7P SOMOV, G. P. ISHESTAKOV, V.

1. 1
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-205

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII,
EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII (USSR) V40 N12 P51-6
1963.

DESCRIPTORS: (*RICKETTSIA, DISEASE VECTORS);
(*TICKS, ECOLOGY), MORPHOLOGY(BIOLOGY),
PLANTS(BOTANY), ANIMALS, PERIODIC VARIATIONS,
LIFE CYCLE, METAMORPHOSIS, USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: *HOSTS(PARASITOLOGY),
TRANSLATIONS (U)

IN THE PRIMORSK REGION THERE WAS ESTABLISHED A
SPONTANEOUS INFECTION OF HAEMAPHYSALIS JAPONICA
DOUGLASI NUTT. AND WARB. TICKS WITH RICKETTSIA.
TWO STRAINS BELONGING TO THE SPECIES
DERMACENTROXENUS SIBIRICUS WERE ISOLATED FROM
HUNGRY IMAGO AND NYMPHS, COLLECTED ON THE PLANTS IN
THE FOCUS OF TICK RICKETTSIOSIS. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-670 366 6/3
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT), DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

DOES FEEDING TICKS ON IMMUNE ANIMALS INFLUENCE
RICKETTSIA SIBIRICA, (U)

68 5P GROKHOVSKAYA, I. M. ISIDOROV,
V. E. KORSHUNOVA, O. S. I
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-204

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF MEDIYSINSKAYA
PARAZITOLOGIYA I PARAZITARNYE BOLEZNI (USSR) V37 N2
P178-81 1964.

DESCRIPTORS: (*RICKETTSIA, DISEASE VECTORS),
IMMUNITY, ANIMALS, TICKS, METAMORPHOSIS,
INFECTIONS, LIFE CYCLE, USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: *HOSTS(PARASITOLOGY),
TRANSLATIONS (U)

IT WAS SHOWN EXPERIMENTALLY THAT H. ASIATICUM
TICKS FEEDING ON INFECTED GUINEAPIGS PICK UP R.
SIBIRICA AND CAN PRESERVE THEM FOR TWO YEARS.
TICKS H. ASIATICUM INFECTED WITH RICKETTSIA DO
NOT GET RID OF R. SIBIRICA BY A SINGLE AND COMPLETE
ENGORGEMENT ON IMMUNE ANIMALS OR BY INTERMITTENT
BLOODSUCKING ON AN IMMUNE AND THEN ON A HEALTHY
ANIMAL. INFECTED H. ASIATICUM TICKS SUCKING
IMMUNE BLOOD RETAIN THE CAPACITY FOR TRANSPHASAL AND
TRANSOVARIAL TRANSMISSION OF R. SIBIRICA TO THEIR
PROGENY. (AUTHOR) (U)

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-670 396 6/3
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT), DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW TICK SPECIES DERMACENTOR
ASIATICUS SP. N. (ACARINA, IXODIDAE) FROM
NORTHEASTERN ASIA, (U)

68 3P EMEL'YANOVA, N. D. ;
KOZLOVSKAYA, O. L. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-246

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZOOLOGICHESKII ZHURNAL
(USSR) V46 N7 P1101-5 1967.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, MORPHOLOGY(BIOLOGY)),
IDENTIFICATION, CLASSIFICATION, DISTRIBUTION,
USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS (U)

THE MORPHOLOGY OF D. ASIATICUS SP. N. MOST
CLOSELY RESEMBLES THAT OF DERMACENTOR SINICUS
SCH., 1931, D. ANTRORUM REANIK, 1950, AND D.
POMERANZEVI SERDYUKOVA, 1951, OF THE PALEARCTIC
FAUNA. ADULT TICKS OF THIS GROUP OF SPECIES OF THE
GENUS DERMACENTOR ARE CHARACTERIZED BY RELATIVELY
SMALL SIZE, DULL ENAMEL ORNAMENTATION, MALE COXAE
IV EITHER NOT WIDENED OR WIDENED VERY WEAKLY.
(AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-670 399 6/3
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF TICKS OF THE SUPERFAMILY IXODOIDEA
TO RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI, (U)

68 8P GROKHOVSKAYA I. M. ;
IGNATOVICH, V. F. ; SIDOROV, V. E. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-249

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF MEDITSINSKAYA
PARAZITOLOGIYA I PARAZITARNYE BOLEZNI (USSR) V35 N3
P299-304 1966.

DESCRIPTORS: (*RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI, *TICKS),
INFECTIONS, LIFE CYCLE,
REPRODUCTION(PHYSIOLOGY), BLOOD ANALYSIS,
GUINEA PIGS, EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN, USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS (U)

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF TICKS TO RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKII
WAS TESTED EXPERIMENTALLY. FOR INFECTION OF TICKS
THEY WERE EITHER PLACED ON INFECTED GUINEA PIGS OR
INJECTED WITH RICKETTSIA. TICKS H. ANATOLICUM,
D. PICTUS, A CANESTRINII PICKED UP RICKETTSIA
DURING FEEDING ON A SICK GUINEA PIG. SPECIES
DIFFERENCES IN SUSCEPTIBILITY OF TICKS TO
RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKII WERE REVEALED. IN TICKS
INFECTED DURING BLOOD-SUCKING THE RICKETTSIA REMAINED
FOR 15 DAYS. EXPERIMENTS USING PARENTERAL
INJECTIONS SHOWED THAT THE TICK BODY PRESENTS A
FAVOURABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
RICKETTSIA. THE LATTER MULTIPLY IN AMOEBOCYTES OF
THE HEMOLYMPH OF TICKS. THE PRESENCE OF RICKETTSIA
IN PARENTERALLY INFECTED TICKS WAS DETECTED UP TO THE
116TH DAY. TICK DID NOT TRANSMIT RICKETTSIA TO
THEIR PROGENY TRANSOVARIALLY. INFECTED TICKS DID
NOT TRANSMIT RICKETTSIA TO GUINEA PIGS WHEN FEEDING
ON THEM. GUINEA PIGS COULD BE INFECTED BY
GROUNDING TICKS OF THEIR SCARIFIED SKIN.
(AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-670 409 6/3 6/6 6/13
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 2 CAIRO (EGYPT), DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

FINDING OF RICKETTSIA BURNETI IN HORSEFLIES TABANUS
STAEGERI, (U)

68 4p AMANZHULOV, S. A. ;
AMosenkova, N. I. ; POSTRICHEVA, O. V. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-2 TRANS-292

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF MEDITSINSKAYA
PARAZITOLOGIYA I PARAZITARNYE BOLEZNI (USSR) V24 N5
P612-4 1965.

DESCRIPTORS: (*COXIELLA BURNETII, *DISEASE
VECTORS), RICKETTSIA, MUSCA, TICKS, ECOLOGY,
EMBRYONATED EGG TECHNIQUE, FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY
TECHNIQUE, ADAPTATION (PHYSIOLOGY), DISTRIBUTION,
IDENTIFICATION, INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EPIDEMIOLOGY,
USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS (U)

THE PAPER PRESENTS DATA ON ISOLATION OF
RICKETTSIA BURNETI FROM HORSEFLIES TABANUS
STAEGERI IN KAZAKHSTAN. A SHORT CHARACTERISTIC
OF RICKETTSIAL CULTURE LIS GIVEN AS WELL AS THE
RESULTS OF IDENTIFICATION EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF VISCERA OF INOCULATED
GUINEAPIGS AND WHITE MICE, AND COMPLEMENT FIXATION
TESTS. THE FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIQUE WAS
SUCCESSFULLY USED IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE
CAUSATIVE AGENT. A QUESTION IS RAISED ON THE
NECESSITY OF FURTHER COMPLEX STUDY OF THE ROLE OF
MONGOLIAN AND OTHER HORSEFLIES IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY
AND EPIZOOTOLOGY OF Q RICKETTSIOSIS. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZUHLc

AD-670 954 6/3 6/6
MARYLAND UNIV COLLEGE PARK DEPT OF ZOOLOGY

INDEX CATALOGUE TO RUSSIAN, CENTRAL AND EASTERN
EUROPEAN, AND CHINESE LITERATURE IN MEDICAL
ENTOMOLOGY. SUPPLEMENT 6. ARTHROPOD VECTORS AND
ARTHROPOD-BORNE DISEASES.

(U)

68 224P ANASTOS, GEORGE ;
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2238

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

DESCRIPTORS: (*ARTHROPODS, DISEASE VECTORS),
(*DISEASE VECTORS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES), DIPTERA,
TICKS, SIPHONAPTERA, MITES, BACTERIA,
SPIROCHAETA, PROTOZOA, RICKETTSIA, FUNGI,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, VIRUS DISEASES, ENTOMOLOGY,
EPIDEMIOLOGY, INDEXES, USSR, EASTERN EUROPE,
CHINA

(U)

CONTENTS: DIPTERA; TICKS; SIPHONAPTERA;
MITES; MISCELLANEOUS ARTHROPODS; BACTERIAL
DISEASES; SPIROCHAETAL DISEASES; PROTOZOAN
DISEASES; RICKETTSIAL DISEASES; VIRAL DISEASES;
MISCELLANEOUS ARTHROPOD-BORNE AND ARTHROPOD-
ASSOCIATED DISEASES.

(U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DOC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-673 304 6/5 6/6
ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS FREDERICK MD

ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF TICK SPOTTED FEVER, (U)

JUL 68 5P DOCHAROVA, F. V. I
REPT. NO. TRANS-50

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII,
EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII (USSR) N1/2 P68-72
1943.

DESCRIPTORS: (*RICKETTSIA, DISEASES),
EPIDEMIOLOGY, TICKS, DISEASE VECTORS, ECOLOGY,
BITES + STINGS, PEST CONTROL, RODENTS,
USSR

(U)

IDENTIFIERS: SPOTTED FEVER, TRANSLATIONS

(U)

THE WORK WAS CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF THE
DISEASE OF THE FAR EASTERN DISTRICTS OF SIBERIA AND
DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURES AGAINST IT ACCORDING TO LOCAL
CONDITIONS. VEGETATION IN THIS AREA IS ABUNDANT;
BRUSH TYPE TREES COVERING A LARGE AREA, GIVING
FAVORABLE CONDITIONS TO THE LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT OF
RODENTS, HOSTS OF THE TICK. ALSO, A LARGE AREA OF
STEPPES, COVERED WITH DENSE TALL GRASS, AFFORDS A
GOOD HABITAT FOR RODENTS AND TICKS. (AUTHOR)

(U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-676 343 6/5
ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS FREDERICK MD

ON THE RESULTS OF WORK BY THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
DIVISION OF THE FEIEM ON THE STUDY OF TICK SPOTTED
FEVER IN THE KHABOROVSK, (U)

JUL 68 5P SHKORBATOV, V. I. :
REPT. NO. TRANS-47

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII,
EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII (USSR) V15 N1/2 P43-46
1944.

DESCRIPTORS: (*VIRUS DISEASES, *DISEASE VECTORS),
TICKS, DIAGNOSIS, INFECTIONS, BITES + STINGS,
FEVERS, ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY REACTIONS, EPIDEMIOLOGY,
USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: SPOTTED FEVER, TRANSLATIONS (U)

THE ISOLATION OF THIS VIRUS FROM THE BLOOD OF
PATIENTS OR FROM TICKS, THROUGH INJECTIONS INTO THE
PERITONEAL OF AVITAMITIC GUINEA PIGS, IS EASY. THE
TRANSVARIABLE TRANSMISSION OF THE VIRUS IN TICKS
DERMACENTOR SILVAKUM IS TO THE SECOND GENERATION AS
A RULE. BY USING THE RABBITS AS HOSTS FOR THE
TICKS, IN VARIOUS STAGES OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT, FIRST
EFFECTS CAN BE OBTAINED IDENTICAL TO THOSE IN MAN
WITH SLIGHT EXCEPTIONS. IN BLOOD OF PATIENTS AND
RECONVALESCENTS, OF TICK FEVER, IS OBSERVED
AGGLUTININS TO PROTEUS OX19, OX2 AND OX:K
WITH OX19 DOMINATING. AGGLUTININS TO 2 OR ALL OF
THESE AT ONCE IS RARE. THE AVERAGE TITER TO OX19
IS 1:400 - 1:800, AND 1:20 TO OX2 AND OX:K.
ONLY 3% OF THOSE BITTEN ACTUALLY CONTACTED THE
DISEASE. OTHERS WHO SUFFERED ILL EFFECTS
CONSTITUTED 1/3. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-676 344 6/5
ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS FREDERICK MD

TO THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF TICK SPOTTED FEVER OF CENTRAL
SIBERIA, (U)

JUL 68 2P KRUNTOVSKAYA, M. K. ;
SHTAMIKOV, M. D. ;
REPT. NO. TRANS-49

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII,
EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII (USSR) V14 N1/2 P65-68
1942.

DESCRIPTORS: (*VIRUS DISEASES, EPIDEMIOLOGY),
TICKS, DISEASE VECTORS, PERIODIC VARIATIONS,
DIAGNOSIS, BITES + STINGS, USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: SPOTTED FEVER, TRANSLATIONS (U)

A REPORT IS PRESENTED ON TICK SPOTTED FEVER.
STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE DISEASE IN 2 HOSPITALS
DISCLOSED THAT THIS DISEASE WAS PRESENT 3 YEARS
BEFORE THE RESEARCH WAS STARTED, AND WENT UNDER THE
DIAGNOSIS OF GRIPPE AND TYPHUS OR AN ATYPICAL TYPHUS.
LATER DOCTORS OF THESE AREAS BEGAN CALLING IT TICK
FEVER DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF TICK BITES IN AMNESTIC
AND OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS. THE ILLNESS APPEARED 2-3
OR 5-6 DAYS AFTER THE NOTED BITES.
EPIDEMIOLOGICALLY AND CLINICALLY THIS DISEASE DOES
NOT COMPARE WITH TYPHUS FEVER. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-676 959 6/5
ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS FREDERICK MD

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF DERMACENTOR MARGINATUS SULZ.
AND RHIPICEPHALUS ROSSICUS JAK. ET K. JAK.
TICKS AS VECTORS OF TULAREMIA (EKSPERIMENTALNOE
IZUCHENIE KLESHCHEI DERMACENTOR MARGINATUS SULZ. I
RHIPICEPHALUS ROSSICUS JAK. ET K. JAK. KAK
PERENOSCHIKOV TULYAREMII), (U)

SEP 68 1BP PETROV, V. G. ;
REPT. NO. TRANS-420

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PORTIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE ILLEGIBLE. SEE
INTRODUCTION SECTION OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT JOURNAL FOR CFST
ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF MONO. VOPROSY
EPIDEMIOLOGII I PROFILAKTIKI TULYAREMII (PROBLEMS OF
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PROPHYLAXIS OF TULAREMIA) MOSCOW,
1958, P117-122.

DESCRIPTORS: (*PASTEURELLA TULARENSIS, *DISEASE
VECTORS), TICKS, INFECTIONS, ECOLOGY, LARVAE,
MORPHOLOGY(BIOLOGY), INGESTION(PHYSIOLOGY),
EXCRETION, MORTALITY RATES, EMBRYONATED EGG
TECHNIQUE, GROWTH, VIABILITY, DISEASES,
USSR (U)

IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS (U)

TRANSMISSION OF THE INFECTION BY TICKS OCCURS BOTH
BY MEANS OF FEEDING ON AN ANIMAL AND THROUGH THE
LATTER'S EATING THE INFECTED TICKS. THE
TRANSMISSION OF INFECTION IS ALSO POSSIBLE THROUGH
TICK EXCRETA. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-676 981 2/5 6/3
ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS FREDERICK MD

ON THE DISSEMINATION OF THE DERMACENTOR TICK, (U)

SEP 68 2P TROFIMOV, V. I
REPT. NO. TRANS-93

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF VETERINARIYA (USSR) V33
N8 P28 1956.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, DISSEMINATION),
INFECTIONS, GEOGRAPHY, PROTOZOA, PARASITES, (U)
DISEASE VECTORS, EQUINES, USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS

ON THE DISSEMINATION OF THE DERMACENTOR TICK--
TRANSLATION.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-676 995 6/5 6/13
ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS FREDERICK MD

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TICK TYPHUS OF
NORTHERN ASIA;

(U)

SEP 68 9P KIREEVA, R. Y. ;
REPT. NO. TRANS-86

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII,
EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII (USSR) V27 N8 P73FF.
1956.

DESCRIPTORS: (•TICKS, RICKETTSIA), ASIA,
DISEASES, IDENTIFICATION, INFECTIONS, RURAL
AREAS, BITES + STINGS, FEVERS, SERODIAGNOSIS,
PERIODIC VARIATIONS, PATHOLOGY, USSR
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS

(U)

(U)

THE INFECTIONS OF NORTHERN-ASIATIC TICK TYPHUS
OBSERVED IN THE FAR EAST DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES
BY THEIR SEASONALITY: IT APPEARED IN THE BEGINNING OF
MAY AND TERMINATED IN OCTOBER; THE MAXIMUM NUMBER
OF INFECTIONS CAME IN THE THREE SUMMER MONTHS. THE
INFECTIONS WERE CONNECTED WITH TRAVEL TO RURAL WOODED
OR BRUSHY LAND; OF 62 PATIENTS 42 BORE TICK BITES.
THE INCUBATION PERIOD WAS 3-5 DAYS IN A MAJORITY OF
THE CASES, BUT WAS SHORTER, 1 DAY, OR LONGER, 10
DAYS. THE LENGTH OF THE INCUBATION PERIOD DID NOT
EFFECT THE SEVERITY OF THE ILLNESS. THE CLINICAL
COURSE DIFFERED BY A HIGH-QUALITATIVE, AND
CHARACTERIZED ITSELF WITH, A SUDDEN COMMENCEMENT,
FEVER WITH A DURATION OF 9-10 DAYS A GREATER PART OF
THE TIME, HYPEREMIA OF THE FACE, CHARACTERISTIC,
CHIEFLY ROSEOLUS-PAPULOID RASH WHICH WAS MORE
PRONOUNCED ON THE BUTTOCKS AND THIGHS. THE
GREATEST TITER OF AGGLUTINATION WAS OBTAINED DURING
SEROLOGICAL REACTIONS WITH PROTEUS X2; WITH
PROTEUS X19 THE TITER, AS A RULE, WAS SIGNIFICANTLY
LOWER. (AUTHOR)

(U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-688 549 6/6 6/12
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 2 CAIRO (EGYPT)

ECTOPARASITES FROM MAMMALS IN KANHA NATIONAL PARK,
MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA, AND THEIR POTENTIAL
DISEASE RELATIONSHIPS. (U)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: TECHNICAL REPT.,
66 14P MITCHELL, CARL J. ;
HOOGSTRAAL, HARRY ; SCHALLER, GEORGE B. ; SPILLET, JUAN ;
REPT. NO. NAMRU-3-TR-5-69
PROJ: MR005.09-1402

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUB. IN JNL. MED. ENT., V2 N2
P117-124, 20 AUG 66.

DESCRIPTORS: (*PARASITES, *MAMMALS), (*DISEASE
VECTORS, MAMMALS), (*INDIA, DISEASE VECTORS),
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, VIRUSES, PROTOZOA,
RICKETTSIA, PLATYHELMINTHS, DISEASES,
PASTEURILLA, RODENTS, BIRDS, EQUINES, BOVINES,
SWINE, TICKS, MITES, LICE, SIPHONAPTERA,
EPIDEMIOLOGY (U)

IDENTIFIERS: KANHA NATIONAL PARK,
ECTOPARASITES (U)

REPRINT: ECTOPARASITES FROM MAMMALS IN KANHA
NATIONAL PARK, MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA, AND THEIR
POTENTIAL DISEASE RELATIONSHIPS.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-691 918 6/5
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT), DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

TICKBORNE HEMORRHAGIC FEVERS, ENCEPHALITIS, AND
TYPHUS IN U.S.S.R. AND SOUTHERN ASIA. (U)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: TECHNICAL REPT.,
67 18P HOOGSTRAAL, HARRY ;
PROJ: MR005.09-1402
MONITOR: NAMRU-2 TR-14-69

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

AVAILABILITY: PUB. IN EXPERIMENTAL PARASITOLOGY,
V21 N1 P98-111, AUG 67.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: PRESENTED AS THE ANNUAL THEOBALD
SMITH MEMORIAL LECTURE (29TH), TO THE NEW YORK
SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, ROCKEFELLER UNIV.,
NEW YORK, 18 MAY 67.

DESCRIPTORS: (*PARASITIC DISEASES, ASIA),
(*TICKS, PARASITIC DISEASES), FEVERS,
HEMORRHAGE, ARBOVIRUSES, DISEASES, EPIDEMIOLOGY,
USSR, RICKETTSIA, SOUTH ASIA (U)
IDENTIFIERS: *HEMORRHAGIC FEVER,
ENCEPHALITIS (U)

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF OMSK HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
AND OF KYASANUR FOREST DISEASE OF ASIA ARE
COMPARED WITH THOSE OF POWASSAN ENCEPHALITIS IN
NORTH AMERICA. THE NUMEROUS RIDDLES REGARDING
CENTRAL ASIAN AND CRIMEAN-TYPE HEMORRHAGIC
FEVERs ARE DISCUSSED IN THE LIGHT OF FAILURE TO
ISOLATE THE CAUSATIVE ORGANISMS AND THUSLY THE
INABILITY TO ACCOMPLISH EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH TO
ANSWER THE MANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THEIR
EPIDEMIOLOGY. THE POORLY KNOWN HIMALAYAN
HEMORRHAGIC DISEASE IS REVIEWED. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
KNOWLEDGE FOR TWO WELL KNOWN DISEASES, RUSSIAN
SPRING-SUMMER ENCEPHALITIS AND TICKBORNE ENCEPHALITIS
IS COMPARED, AS WELL AS THAT FOR TWO LESS WELL KNOWN
DISEASES, NEGISHI ENCEPHALITIS AND LANGAT
ENCEPHALITIS. TICK TYPHUS IN ASIA IS REPRESENTED
BY AT LEAST TWO RICKETTSIAL AGENTS, MEMBERS OF THE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER GROUP, ONE CAUSING
BOUTONNEUSE FEVER AND THE OTHER PRODUCING SIBERIAN
TICK TYPHUS. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-694 477 6/6
OLD DOMINION COLL NORFOLK VA

THE ECOLOGY OF TICKS TRANSMITTING ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SPOTTED FEVER IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES. (U)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: FINAL PROGRESS REPT. 1 JUN 62-31 MAY
69,
SEP 69 62P SONENSHINE, DANIEL E. I
CONTRACT: DA-49-193-MD-2439

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, ECOLOGY), (*RICKETTSIA
RICKETTSII, TICKS), EPIDEMIOLOGY, DISEASE
VECTORS, DISEASES, UNITED STATES, PARASITES,
MAMMALS, LIFE CYCLE, SERODIAGNOSIS, BIRDS,
DOGS, PATHOLOGY, VIRGINIA, MORTALITY RATES (U)
IDENTIFIERS: ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER (U)

THE REPORT SUMMARIZES DATA OBTAINED ON THE
OCCURRENCE OF INFECTION IN TICKS AND WILD VERTEBRATE
HOSTS COLLECTED ACCORDING TO THE EXPERIMENTAL FIELD
DESIGN DEVELOPED AND EXECUTED OVER A 4 YEAR PERIOD AT
THE MONTEPELIER STUDY AREA NEAR RICHMOND,
VIRGINIA. IT ALSO INCLUDES CERTAIN NEW DATA ON
THE OCCURRENCE OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER IN
VIRGINIA, BASED UPON MEDICAL ANALYSIS CASE RECORDS
REPORTED TO THE VIRGINIA STATE HEALTH
DEPARTMENT AND THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF
THIS NEW DATA UPON THE ECOLOGICAL RESULTS OF OUR
FIELD STUDIES AT THE MONTEPELIER AREA AND ELSEWHERE.
ALSO INCLUDED ARE SOME REPORTS OF LABORATORY
INVESTIGATIONS DONE IN SUPPORT OF THE FIELD
INVESTIGATIONS. INFECTION WITH ROCKY MOUNTAIN
SPOTTED FEVER WAS FOUND IN 6 SPECIES OF TICKS NATIVE
TO THE MONTEPELIER STUDY AREA. DOMINANT IN
IMPORTANCE WAS THE AMERICAN DOG TICK, DERMACENTOR
VARIABILIS, IN WHICH THE ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF
INFECTION VARIED BETWEEN 2.9% AND 4.4%.
INFECTION WAS HIGHEST IN ADULTS (MEAN = 4.8%),
LOWEST IN LARVAE (MEAN = 3.3%) OF THIS TICK.
IN ADDITION, INFECTION WAS ALSO RECOGNIZED IN 4
OTHER SPECIES OF TICKS NATIVE TO THE AREA, BUT
APPARENTLY AT LOW INCIDENCE. SEROLOGICAL EVIDENCE
OF INFECTION IN A NUMBER OF MAMMAL AND BIRDS SPECIES
PROVIDES DATA FOR ASSESSING THE SEASONAL
ASSOCIATIONS, VECTOR HOST INTERRELATIONSHIPS, AND
POSSIBLE MEANS OF SPREAD OF THE ZOONOSIS UNDER
NATURAL CONDITIONS. (AUTHOR) (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-695 845 6/12
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT)

HYALOMMA (HYALOMMINA) RHIPICEPHALOIDES NEUMANN
(INDOIDEA: IXODIDEA): ITS IDENTITY, HOSTS, AND
ECOLOGY, AND RICKETTSIA CONORI, R. PROWAZEKI,
AND COXIELLA BURNETI INFECTIONS IN RODENT HOSTS IN
EGYPT. (U)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: TECHNICAL REPT.,
67 13P HOOGSTRAAL, HARRY; KAISER,
MAKRAM N.; ORMSBEE, RICHARD A.; OSBORN, DALE
J.; HELMY, IBRAHIM;
REPT. NO. NAMRU-3-TR-19-69
PROJ: MR005.09-1402
MONITOR: NAVMED MR005.09-1402-3

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUB. IN JNL. OF MEDICAL
ENTOMOLOGY, V4 N4 P291-400, 20 NOV 67.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, EGYPT), (*RICKETTSIALES,
*DISEASE VECTORS), PARASITES, MICE, LARVAE,
EPIDEMIOLOGY, COXIELLA BURNETII, RICKETTSIA,
DISEASES, ECOLOGY, JORDAN (U)
IDENTIFIERS: HOST PARASITE RELATIONS, *HYALOMMA
RHIPICEPHALOIDES (U)

HYALOMMA (HYALOMMINA) RHIPICEPHALOIDES
NEUMANN, 1901, DESCRIBED FROM 2 MALES COLLECTED IN
EGYPT IN 1878, HAS OTHERWISE BEEN KNOWN ONLY FROM A
FEW ADULTS AND SINGLE CAST LARVAL AND NYMPHAL SKINS
TAKEN NEAR THE DEAD SEA. FROM A RELICT
POPULATION OF THIS TICK RECENTLY FOUND IN 2 DESERT
VALLEYS OF NE EGYPT, 373 IMMATURE AND 2 ADULT
SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED. SEVERAL TO 30 LARVAE AND
NYMPHS CLUSTER ON THE LOWER THROAT AND CHEST OF SPINY
MICE, CHIEFLY ON THE RELATIVELY ABUNDANT ACOMYS
DIMIDIATUS MEGALODUS SETZER, ALSO ON A. RUSSATUS
AEGYPTIACUS BONHOTE. IMMATURE STAGES INFEST THESE
MICE FROM LATE WINTER TO LATE SUMMER; NONE WAS FOUND
DURING FALL. INFESTATION RATE AND INDEX WERE
GREATEST DURING HOT SUMMER MONTHS. ECOLOGY OF THE
HABITATS NEAR THE RED SEA IS DESCRIBED.
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE FEMALE NYMPH, AND LARVA ARE
PROVIDED AS WELL AS KEYS TO ADULTS OF THE SUBGENUS
HYALOMMINA OF THE WORLD. NEW RECORDS OF NYMPHS
FROM ACOMYS RUSSATUS SUBSP. IN JORDAN ARE
INCLUDED.

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-699 687 6/12
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 2 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

TICKS OF THE SUPERFAMILY IXODOIDEA AND RICKETTSIA
PROWAZEKI, (U)

69 2P GROKHOVSKAYA, I. M. ;
IGNATOVICH, V. F. ISIDOROV, V. E. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-2 TRANS-241

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF TEZISY DOKL. I.
AKAROL. SOVESHCH., P74-75 1966.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, *RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI),
DISEASE VECTORS, INFECTIONS, PARASITES,
USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS, *IXODIDAE (U)

THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN STUDIED: THE
SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE SUPERFAMILY IXODOIDEA TO
RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI BY DIFFERENT MEANS OF
INFECTION (FEEDING ON INFECTED GUINEA PIGS, FEEDING
THROUGH MEMBRANE, AND INTRODUCTION OF RICKETTSIAE
DIRECTLY INTO THE TICK BODY CAVITY), DURATION OF
RICKETTSIAL PRESERVATION WITHIN THE BODY OF INFECTED
TICKS, AND MECHANISM OF INFECTION TRANSMISSION BY
TICKS TO HEALTHY ANIMALS. COMPARISON OF THE
INFECTION IN TICKS BY DIFFERENT INTRODUCTION MEANS OF
THE AGENT DEMONSTRATED THAT RICKETTSIAE CAN NOT ONLY
BE INTRODUCED DURING A BLOODMEAL ON AN INFECTED
ANIMAL BUT ALSO CAN LATER DEVELOP WITHIN THE TICK
BODY. TICKS INFECTED WITH R. PROWAZEKI, DO NOT
TRANSMIT THE LATTER TRANSOVIARILLY TO THEIR PROGENY
AND ALSO DO NOT INFECT LABORATORY ANIMALS DURING
FEEDING. INFECTION WAS INDUCED IN ANIMALS ONLY BY
SCARIFICATION OF SKIN INTO WHICH INFECTED TICKS (H.
ASIATICUM) WERE CRUSHED. (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-699 811

6/3

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

DISTRIBUTION OF NEUROSECRETORY CELLS IN THE CENTRAL
NERVOUS SYSTEM OF DERMACENTOR PICTUS HERM. (U)

69 6P IOFFE, I. D. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-326

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF AKADEMIYA NAUK SSSR.
DOKLADY, V154 N1 P229-232 1964.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM),
(*CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, CYTOLOGY),
CELLS(BIOLOGY), PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY,
GANGLIA, BRAIN, USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS, *DERMACENTOR
PICTUS (U)

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN
DERMACENTOR PICTUS. TICKS WERE FIXED IN
BOUIN'S FLUID AND STAINED WITH PARALDEHYDEFUCHSIN
BY GABE'S METHOD AND WITH PARALDEHYDE-THIONINE BY
PAGET'S METHOD, MODIFIED BY PANOF. ONLY UNFED
TICKS WERE UTILIZED IN THIS WORK. WHEN APPLYING
THESE STAINING METHODS, THE NEUROSECRETORY CELLS ARE
CLEARLY DISTINGUISHED WITHIN THE NEURON MASS OF THE
BRAIN IN D. PICTUS BY THE LARGER SIZE OF THEIR CELL
BODIES AND PRESENCE WITHIN THEM OF A STAINING
SECRETION. THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE NEUROSECRETORY
CELL BODIES IS 10 TO 12 MICRONS. MOST NUCLEI OF
THE NEUROSECRETORY CELLS DO NOT VARY IN SIZE FROM
ORDINARY NEURONS (5 TO 6 MICRONS). IN D.
PICTUS, NEUROSECRETORY CELLS ARE FOUND IN ALL GANGLIA
OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZORLC

AD-700 068

6/12

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 2 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

POSSIBLE RESERVOIRS OF RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI IN
NATURE.

(U)

69 1P DOLGOV, G. F. IDUTOVA, G.
M. IBALAEVA, N. M. IVYUKOV, V. N. ZHAMEVA,
Z. M. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-2 TRANS-325

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII,
EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII (USSR) V45 N2 P150
1968.

DESCRIPTORS: (*RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI;
EPIDEMIOLOGY), DISEASE VECTORS, SERODIAGNOSIS,
TICKS, BOVINES, ANTIGENS + ANTIBODIES,
ANIMALS, USSR

(U)

IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS

(U)

IN RECENT YEARS THE APPEARANCE OF MANY WORKS HAS
RAISED THE QUESTION OF REVISION OF THE ANTHROPONOTIC
CONCEPT OF EPIDEMIC TYPHUS FEVER. BY COMPLEMENT-
FIXATION REACTIONS, WE TESTED ABOUT 1600 HEAD OF
CATTLE, HORSES, AND SHEEP. SOME SERA WERE EXAMINED
PARALLEL WITH THE WEIL-FELIX REACTION AND BY
NEUTRALIZATION OF RICKETTSIAL TOXIC SUBSTANCES.
OVER 400 TICKS (HYALOMMA ASIATICUM P. AND E.
SCHL., H. PLUMBEUM PANZ., RHIPICEPHALUS
TURANICUS B. POM., AND DERMACENTOR NUTTALLI
OL.) WERE ALSO COLLECTED AND TESTED VIROLOGICALLY.
RESULTS OF SERUM ANALYSES AND TICK EXAMINATION IN
KHAKASS WERE NEGATIVE. WE ALSO FAILED TO ISOLATE
RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI FROM TICKS IN KIRGIZIA.
ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL SERA GAVE WEAK POSITIVE RESULTS
IN DILUTIONS OF 1:10 IN 0.5-3% OF CASES. THUS,
NO DATA WERE OBTAINED FOR THE PRESENCE OF NATURAL
FOCI OF TYPHUS FEVER IN KHAKASS AND KIRGIZIA.
(AUTHOR)

(U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-700 082

6/13

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT), DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

COMPARISON OF INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN
BLOODSUCKING ARTHROPODS AND RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI,

(U)

69

2P

GROKHOVSKAYA, I. M. ; SIDOPOV,
V. F. ; KRYUCHECHNIKOV, V. N. ; IGNATOVICH, V.
F. ;

MONITOR: NAMRU-3

TRANS-210

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND MALARIA, TEHERAN (IRAN)
7-15 SEP 68. ABSTR. REV. 8 PM66-867 1968.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, *RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI),
DISEASE VECTORS, PARASITES, INFECTIONS, GUINEA
PIGS, IRAN, USSR
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS, IXODIDAE, ARGASIDAE,
HOST PARASITE RELATIONS

(U)

(U)

THE SUSCEPTIBILITY AND DURATION OF RICKETTSIA IN
THE BODY OF ARGASIDS (ALECTOROBIUS PAPILLIPES, O.
MOUBATA, AND ALVEONASUS LAHORENSIS) AND IXODIDS
(H. ASIATICUM, H. ANATOLICUM, H. DRUMEDARII,
D. PICTUS, D. MARGINATUS, D. NUTTALLI, AND R.
TURANICUS) HAS BEEN STUDIED. THREE METHODS OF
EXPERIMENTAL INFECTION WERE UTILIZED, FEEDING ON
INFECTED ANIMALS, ON EPIDERMAL MEMBRANE, AND
PARENTERAL INOCULATION OF INFECTIOUS MATERIAL.
MANY IXODOIDEA PROVED TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO
RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI. WITHIN THE LIMITS OF EACH
FAMILY STUDIED (ARGASIDAE AND IXODIDAE), NO
SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES IN INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN
TICKS AND RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI WERE RECORDED.
AMONG IXODID TICKS, MORE POSITIVE RESULTS WERE
OBTAINED WITH DERMACENTOR THAN WITH HYALOMMA
TICKS. THE ARGASID TICKS ALECTOROBIUS PAPILLIPES
AND O. MOUBATA ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO RICKETTSIA IN ALL
DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF METAMORPHOSIS, AND TRANSMIT
THESE TRANSSTADIALLY. ALECTOROBIUS PAPILLIPES AND
ALVEONASUS LAHORENSIS, IN COMPARISON WITH O.
MOUBATA, ARE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO RICKETTSIA
PROWAZEKI. LONGER PERIODS OF RETENTION OF
RICKETTSIA WERE RECORDED FOR THESE SPECIES.

(U)

62

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-700 084

6/13

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT) DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

STUDY OF POSSIBLE CIRCULATION OF RICKETTSIA
PROWAZEKI IN NATURE,

(U)

69 2P DOLGOV, G. F. I
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-311

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND MALARIA, TEHERAN (IRAN)
7-15 SEP 68. ABSTR. REV. 0 P868-869 1968.

DESCRIPTORS: (RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI,
EPIDEMIOLOGY), TICKS, SERODIAGNOSIS, BOVINES,
SWINE, ANIMALS, USSR

(U)

IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS, IXODIDAE

(U)

THE WORK WAS CARRIED OUT BETWEEN 1964 AND 1968 IN 5
CLIMATICALLY DIFFERENT REGIONS OF USSR - SOUTHERN
SIBERIA, TYAN-SHAN, CENTRAL EUROPEAN PART OF
RSFSR, CAUCASUS, AND MOLDAVIAN SSR. MOST
SEROLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WERE MADE BY COMPLEMENT
FIXATION REACTION (CF) TESTS WITH RICKETTSIA
PROWAZEKI UNDILUTED ANTIGEN, AND VIROLOGICAL TESTS BY
PASSAGE OF INVESTIGATED MATERIAL IN GUINEA PIGS AND
IN THE YOLK-SAC OF CHICK EMBRYOS. ABOUT 4500
ANIMAL SERA WERE EXAMINED (CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS,
SHEEP, AND ZEBUS) AND 400 IXODID TICKS.
INVESTIGATIONS WERE MADE AT THE PEAK OF TICK
ACTIVITY (SPRING), AND IN ONE REGION (MOLDAVIAN
SSR) THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. (AUTHOR)

(U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-700 088 6/13
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT), DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

STUDY OF ABILITY OF HAEMAPHYSALIS JAPONICA DOUGLASI
NUTT. AND WARB. AND HAEMAPHYSALIS NEUMANNI D.
TO ASSIMILATE RICKETTSIAE UNDER EXPERIMENTAL
CONDITIONS, (U)

69 4P BELIKOVA, N. P. ISOMOV, G.

P. 1
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-317

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF AKADEMIYA NAUK SSSR.
DOKLADY, V173 N4 P981-983 1967.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, *RICKETTSIA), DISEASE
VECTORS, PARASITES, INFECTIONS, LIFE CYCLE,
LARVAE, NYMPH, GUINEA PIGS, USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS, *HAEMAPHYSALIS
JAPONICA, *HAEMAPHYSALIS NEUMANNI (U)

THE NATURAL INFECTION OF HAEMAPHYSALIS JAPONICA
DOUGLASI N.W. WITH THE AGENT OF TICKBORNE
RICKETTSIOSIS IN PRIMOR'YE REGION WAS DEMONSTRATED.
EXPERIMENTS WERE DESIGNED TO DETERMINE RICKETTSIAL
ABSORPTION BY TICKS DURING A BLOODMEAL, THE
TRANSMISSION OF RICKETTSIAE DURING METAMORPHOSIS, AND
THE ABILITY OF SUBSEQUENT GENERATIONS TO CAUSE
INFECTION IN SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS. VERIFICATION OF
THE ABILITY OF H. JAPONICA DOUGLASI AND H.
NEUMANNI TO ASSIMILATE RICKETTSIAE AT VARIOUS PERIODS
OF BLOODSUCKING WAS MADE BY MEANS OF INTRAPERITONEAL
INFECTION OF GUINEA PIGS WITH A SUSPENSION FROM
ENGORGED TICKS. EXPERIMENTS SHOWED THAT H.
JAPONICA DOUGLASI ARE ABLE TO ASSIMILATE THE AGENT OF
TICKBORNE RICKETTSIOSIS DURING A BLOODMEAL AND TO
TRANSMIT IT DURING THE METAMORPHOSIS PROCESS TO THE
NEXT GENERATIONS. THESE DATA ALLOWED US TO
CONCLUDE THAT H. JAPONICA DOUGLASI PARTICIPATES IN
THE CIRCULATION OF TICKBORNE RICKETTSIOSIS AGENT IN
PRIMOR'YE REGION AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A
VECTOR OF THIS INFECTION. MOST H. NEUMANNI
FEMALES THAT FED ON INFECTED GUINEA PIGS DID NOT
REACH THE NECESSARY DEGREE OF ENGORGEMENT AND DIED
WITHOUT OVIPOSITING, OR PRODUCED A SMALL NUMBER OF
LARVAE. ADULTS OF THIS TICK SPECIES SLIGHTLY
ASSIMILATE RICKETTSIAE DURING BLOODSUCKING ON
INFECTED GUINEA PIGS.

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-700 089 6/12
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT), DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

IXODOIDEA TICKS AND RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI, (U)

69 12P GROKHOVSKAYA, I. M. ;
IGNATOVICH, V. F. ; SIDOROV, V. E. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-318

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF MONO. BIOLOGICHESKIE
VZAIMOOTNOSHENIYA KROVOSOSUSHCHIKH CHLENISTONOGIKH S
VOZBUDITELYAMI BOLEZNEI CHELOVEKA, MOSCOW, 1967
P126-142.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS, *RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI),
DISEASE VECTORS, PARASITES, INFECTIONS, GUINEA
PIGS, LIFE CYCLE, USSR, EPIDEMIOLOGY (U)
IDENTIFIERS: *IXODIDAE, TRANSLATIONS, HOST
PARASITE RELATIONS, ARGASIDAE (U)

OUR INVESTIGATION WAS MADE WITH THE AIM OF GIVING A
MORE PRECISE DEFINITION TO THE QUESTION OF THE
POTENTIAL POSSIBILITIES OF MAINTAINING AND
TRANSMITTING R. PROWAZEKI BY TICKS. WE STUDIED
THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF TICKS OF THE SUPERFAMILY
IXODOIDEA TO R. PROWAZEKI BY THE COMPARATIVE
METHOD. WE EMPLOYED 3 METHODS FOR TICK INFECTION:
(1) FEEDING TICKS ON INFECTED ANIMALS; (2)
FEEDING TICKS THROUGH AN ABDOMINAL MEMBRANE ON BLOOD
MIXED WITH RICKETTSIAL CULTURE; (3) INJECTING
R. PROWAZEKI DIRECTLY INTO THE TICK BODY CAVITY.
USE OF THESE METHODS ALLOWED US TO OBSERVE THE
DISTRIBUTION PECULIARITIES AND RICKETTSIAL
ACCUMULATION IN VARIOUS TICK SPECIES, AND ALSO TO
FOLLOW THE DURATION OF RICKETTSIAL SURVIVAL WITHIN
THE TICK BODY BY USING DIFFERENT METHODS OF
INFECTION. TESTS ALSO WERE MADE TO ELUCIDATE THE
MECHANISM OF INFECTION OF HEALTHY ANIMALS BY TICKS
AND THE POSSIBILITY OF TRANSOVARIAL TRANSMISSION IN
TICKS. INVESTIGATION WAS MADE ON LABORATORY REARED
TICKS OF THE FAMILIES IXODIDAE AND ARGASIDAE,
WHICH HAD REPEATEDLY BEEN CHECKED FOR R. PROWAZEKI,
R. BURNETI, AND D. SIBERICUS INFECTION. (U)

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-700 149 6/6
UTAH UNIV SALT LAKE CITY ECOLOGY AND EPIZOOLOGY RESEARCH
GROUP

A STUDY OF THE ECOLOGY AND EPIZOOLOGY OF THE NATIVE
FAUNA OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE DESERT-1968. (U)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: ANNUAL SUMMARY REVIEW.

MAY 69 248P

REPT. NO. ECOLOGY AND EPIZOOLOGY SER-145

CONTRACT: DA-42-007-AMC-227(R), DAAD09-69-C-0030

PROJ: DA-1-X-6657-XXD-634

TASK: 1-X-6657XXD-63407

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

DESCRIPTORS: (*ECOLOGY, *UTAH), (*EPIDEMIOLOGY,
ANIMALS), RODENTS, BIRDS, MAMMALS,
POPULATION, TICKS, ARBOVIRUSES, RICKETTSIA,
COXIELLA BURNETII, CHLAMYDIA, PASTEURILLA PESTIS,
PASTEURILLA TULARENSIS, PARASITES, DISEASE VECTORS (U)

DURING 1968 A TOTAL OF 5,072 VERTEBRATES WERE
COLLECTED FROM THE STUDY AREAS AND PROCESSED FOR
DISEASE ANALYSIS. INCLUDED IN THIS TOTAL WERE 3,
104 RODENTS, 1,425 OTHER MAMMALS, AND 544 BIRDS. IN
ADDITION 6,699 ECTOPARASITES ASSOCIATED WITH THESE
ANIMALS WERE ALSO COLLECTED AND PROCESSED. THIS
TOTAL WAS MADE UP OF 2,716 TICKS, 3,091 FLEAS, 474
MITES AND 418 LICE. ALSO COLLECTED AND TESTED WERE
674 DEERFLIES AND 200 BLOOD-SUCKING GNATS. TOPICS
DISCUSSED INCLUDE: ECOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF
THE NATIVE FAUNA; DISEASE ECOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS;
IMPROVEMENT OF DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES RESEARCH; AND
FAUNAL DEVELOPMENT. (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-702 329 6/1 6/13
ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER WASHINGTON D
C

THE EFFECT OF INFESTATION WITH RICKETTSIA COXIELLA
BURNETI AND DERMACENTROXENUS SIBIRICUS ON THE
CONTENT OF FREE AMINO ACIDS IN THE TICK HYALOMMA
ASIATICUM (BLIYANIE INFITSIROVANIYA RIKKETSIIYAMI
COXIELLA BURNETI I DERMACENTROXENUS SIBIRICUS
NA SODEEZHANIE SVOBODNYKH AM AMINOKISLOT);

(U)

FEB 70 12P BALASHOV, YU. S. ;DAITER, A.
B. ;ISTANYUKOVICH, A. K. ;
REPT. NO. FSTC-HT-23-418-70
PROJ: FSTC-04231002301

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF PARAZITOLOGIYA (USSR) V3
N4 P281-286 1969.

DESCRIPTORS: (*AMINO ACIDS, TICKS), (*TICKS,
*RICKETTSIACEAE), COXIELLA BURNETII, INFECTIONS,
CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS, DISEASE VECTORS,
PARASITES, USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS; DERMACENTROXENUS
SIBIRICUS, *HYALOMMA ASIATICUM (U)

THE CONTENT OF FREE AMINO ACIDS IN HOMOGENATES OF
UNFED ADULT HYALOMMA ASIATICUM WAS STUDIED BY FINE-
LAYER, TWO-DIMENSIONAL CHROMATOGRAPHY IN SILICA GEL
KCK. INDIVIDUALS INFESTED WITH AND FREE FROM
RICKETTSIA C. BURNETI AND D. SIBIRICUS WERE
EXAMINED. 25 NYNHYDRIN-POSITIVE SMEARS WERE
RECOGNIZED ON ACIDS: ASPARTIC ACID, GLUTAMINE ACID
WITH LYSINE AND ORNITHINE, ARGININE, SERINE, GLYCINE,
ASPARAGINE, BETA-ALANINE, HYDROXYPROLINE, HISTIDINE,
THREONINE, ALPHA-ALANINE, TYROSINE, VALINE, LEUCINE
WITH ISOLEUCINE AND METHIONINE, PHENYLALANINE,
TRYPTOPHAN. CONSTANT DIFFERENCES EXISTED BETWEEN
MALES AND FEMALES IN THE CONTENT OF FREE AMINO ACIDS.
IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT IN TICKS INFESTED WITH
RICKETTSIA THE CONTENT OF ALPHA-ALANINE IS
CONSIDERABLY DECREASED, THE CONTENT OF ONE OF THE
UNIDENTIFIED NYNHYDRIN-POSITIVE COMPONENTS IS
INCREASED AND CONCENTRATIONS OF SOME OTHER AMINO
ACIDS ARE CHANGED SLIGHTLY. (AUTHOR) (U)

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-704 248 6/12
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 2 CAIRO (EGYPT)

EVIDENCE FOR EXTRA-HUMAN EPIDEMIC TYPHUS IN THE
WILD ANIMALS OF EGYPT.

(U)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: TECHNICAL REPT.,
68 9P ORMSBEE, R. A. ;HOOGSTRAAL,
H. ;YOUSSEF, L. B. ;HILDEBRANDT, P. ;ATALLA,
WAGIH ;
REPT. NO. NAMRU-3-TR-36-69

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUB. IN JNL. OF HYGIENE,
EPIDEMIOLOGY, MICROBIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY 1968.

DESCRIPTORS: (*RICKETTSIA, EPIDEMIOLOGY),
(*ANIMALS, RICKETTSIA), DISEASES, RICKETTSIA,
RICKETTSIA PROWAZEKI, AGGLUTININS, SERODIAGNOSIS,
ANTIGENS + ANTIBODIES, TICKS, COXIELLA BURNETII,
RICKETTSIACEAE, PARASITES, EGYPT

(U)

LOW LEVELS OF TYPHUS GROUP AGGLUTININS WERE FOUND
IN A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THE SERA OF WILD ANIMALS IN
EGYPT. IN ONLY 3 CASES HOWEVER COULD AN
UNEQUIVOCAL DIAGNOSIS OF SPECIFIC EPIDEMIC TYPHUS
ANTIBODIES BE MADE. EFFECTS TO ISOLATE R.
PROWAZEKI FROM THE TISSUES OF WILD ANIMALS AND TICKS
WERE UNSUCCESSFUL. AGGLUTININS WITH TITERS OF >
OR = 1:8 AGAINST C. BURNETI OR R. CONORI WERE
FOUND IN 1 TO 2% OF EGYPTIAN WILD ANIMAL SERA.
ATTEMPTS TO INFECT DOMESTIC ANIMALS INCLUDING
CAMELS, DONKEYS, SHEEP AND GOATS WITH R. PROWAZEKI
PRODUCED TRANSIENT RISES IN SPECIFIC AGGLUTININS BUT
DID NOT RESULT IN DETECTABLE RICKETTSEMIAS OR IN
DISEASE. (AUTHOR)

(U)

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-706 592 6/13

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 3 CAIRO (EGYPT), DEPT OF
MEDICAL ZOOLOGY

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TICKBORNE
RICKETTSIOSIS IN SOUTHEASTERN TURKMENIA. (U)

70 9p KULAGIN, S. M. ; ZHMAEVA, Z.
M. ; SHEKHANOV, M. V. ; PHELKINA, A. A. ;
MONITOR: NAMRU-3 TRANS-280

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

PORTIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE NOT FULLY LEGIBLE.
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII,
EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII (USSR) V28 N7 P114-121
1957.

DESCRIPTORS: (*RICKETTSIA, EPIDEMIOLOGY),
DISEASE VECTORS, TICKS, RODENTS, PARASITES,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, SIPHONAPTERA, LIFE CYCLE,
LARVAE, USSR (U)
IDENTIFIERS: TRANSLATIONS (U)

THE PRESENCE OF NATURAL RICKETTSIAL INFECTION IN
H. ASIATICUM TICKS IN NATURE IN A SOUTHEASTERN
REGION IN TURKMENIA WAS ESTABLISHED. THREE
RICKETTSIAL STRAINS PROVED TO BE PATHOGENIC FOR
GUINEA PIGS, WHITE RATS, YOUNG WHITE MICE, AND CHICK
EMBRYOS. THE RICKETTSIAE MORPHOLOGICALLY CLOSELY
RELATED TO DERMACENTROXENUS SIBIRCUS, THE AGENT OF
NORTH ASIAN TICKBORNE RICKETTSIOSIS,
DERMACENTROXENUS MURINUS, THE AGENT OF
RICKETTSIALPOX, AND DERMACENTROXENUS CONORI, THE
AGENT OF MARSEILLES SPOTTED FEVER. MEANWHILE,
THEY DIFFERED FROM THESE SPECIES IN THE ABUNDANCE OF
INTRANUCLEAR RICKETTSIAE WHICH WERE PRACTICALLY FOUND
IN EACH GUINEA PIG WITH PRONOUNCED CHANGES IN THE
TESTICULAR MEMBRANE. THIS HAS NOT BEEN OBSERVED IN
OTHER TICKBORNE RICKETTSIOSIS INFECTIONS FOUND IN THE
USSR. WHITE MICE WEIGHING 11 G OR MORE WERE
NONSUSCEPTIBLE TO THE RICKETTSIAE. AS IS KNOWN,
RICKETTSIAL PERITONITIS DEVELOPS IN MICE IN CASES OF
PERITONEAL INFECTION WITH AGENTS OF NORTH ASIAN
TICKBORNE RICKETTSIOSIS, MARSEILLES FEVER, AND
RICKETTSIALPOX. RICKETTSIAE ISOLATED FROM EGG
CULTURES WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE TICKBORNE
SPOTTED FEVER AGENT GROUP, BUT THEY ALSO RETAINED
THEIR PROPERTY TO AFFECT CELL NUCLEI ON A WIDE SCALE.
THIS TENDENCY TO INTRA NUCLEAR MULTIPLICATION VERY
CLOSELY RESEMBLED DERMACENTROXENUS RICKETTSI, THE
AGENT OF TICKBORNE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.
(AUTHOR)

(U)

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UNCLASSIFIED

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-713 566 2/5 6/13
WALTER REED ARMY INST OF RESEARCH WASHINGTON D C
INVESTIGATION OF A NEW DISEASE OF MILITARY DOGS,

(U)

70 IIP NIMS, ROBERT M. HUXSOLL,
DAVID L. HILDERBRANDT, PAUL K. WALKER, JERRY
S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

DESCRIPTORS: (*DOGS, *DISEASES), (*VETERINARY
MEDICINE, DOGS), (*RICKETTSIACEAE, DISEASES),
HEMORRHAGE, ANEMIAS, LEUKOCYTES, HEMATOLOGY,
FEVERS, PATHOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, INFECTIONS,
CHEMOTHERAPY, TETRACYCLINES, BLOOD DISEASES,
ETIOLOGY, INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DISEASE VECTORS,
TICKS, MILITARY MEDICINE, SOUTHEAST ASIA
IDENTIFIERS: *TROPICAL CANINE PANCYTOPENIA,
*EHRlichia canis

(U)

(U)

IN JULY 1968, AN EPIZOOTIC OF A FATAL HEMORRHAGIC
DISEASE, CHARACTERIZED BY UNILATERAL OR BILATERAL
EPISTAXIS, BEGAN IN U. S. MILITARY DOGS IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA. THE DISEASE APPEARED TO BE THE
SAME AS TROPICAL CANINE PANCYTOPENIA (TCP)
DESCRIBED BY THE BRITISH IN MILITARY DOGS IN
SINGAPORE AS EARLY AS 1963, AND WAS SIMILAR TO A
DISEASE REPORTED BY THE FRENCH IN MILITARY DOGS IN
TUNISIA. A COORDINATED INVESTIGATION OF THE
DISEASE WAS INITIATED WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF
DETERMINING THE CAUSE AND NATURE OF THE DISEASE AND
MEANS OF CONTROL. THE RESULTS FROM THESE
INVESTIGATIONS ARE SUMMARIZED IN THIS REPORT.

(U)

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-717 126

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WALTER REED ARMY INST OF RESEARCH WASHINGTON D C

TROPICAL CANINE PANCYTOPENIA.

(U)

70 6P HUXOLL, DAVID L. ;
HILDEBRANDT, PAUL K. ; NIMS, ROBERT M. ; WALKER,
JERRY S. ;

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
AVAILABILITY: PUB. IN JNL. OF THE AMERICAN
VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, V157 N11 P1627-1632,
1 DEC 70.

DESCRIPTORS: (*INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DOGS),
(*ANEMIAS, DOGS), (*VETERINARY MEDICINE,
TROPICAL REGIONS), RICKETTSIACEAE, DISEASES,
HEMORRHAGE, HEMATOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, HISTOLOGY,
INFECTIONS, ETIOLOGY, DISEASE VECTORS, TICKS,
DIAGNOSIS, SOUTHEAST ASIA

(U)

IDENTIFIERS: *PANCYTOPENIA, *TROPICAL CANINE
PANCYTOPENIA, *EHRlichia CANIS

(U)

TROPICAL CANINE PANCYTOPENIA (TCP) IS A NEWLY
RECOGNIZED DISEASE OF DOGS IN DIVERSE TROPICAL AND
SUBTROPICAL AREAS. THE DISEASE HAS BEEN
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF LARGE NUMBERS OF
MILITARY DOGS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. UNILATERAL OR
BILATERAL EPISTAXIS IS THE MOST DRAMATIC CLINICAL
SIGN OF THE DISEASE. COAGULATION TIME AND
PROTHROMBIN TIME ARE NORMAL; HOWEVER, BLEEDING TIME
IS PROLONGED. AFFECTED DOGS DEVELOP SEVERE ANEMIA,
LEUKOPENIA, AND THROMBOCYTOPENIA. A LARGE NUMBER OF
DOGS AND WITH SIMILAR HEMATOLOGIC SIGNS BECOME
PROGRESSIVELY DEBILITATED AND DIE WITHOUT MANIFESTING
OVERT EPISTAXIS. NECROPSY FINDINGS CONSIST OF
LYMPHADENOPATHY AND PETECHIAL AND ECCHYMOTIC
HEMORRHAGES ON SEROSAL AND MUCOSAL SURFACES OF
NUMEROUS ORGANS AND IN SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES. THE
MOST PROMINENT HISTOLOGIC FINDING IS PERIVASCULAR
INFILTRATION OF PLASMA CELLS IN NUMEROUS ORGANS.
CYTOPLASMIC INCLUSIONS IDENTICAL TO THOSE DESCRIBED
FOR EHRlichia CANIS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN MONONUCLEAR
CELLS IN CAPILLARY BLOOD SMEARS AND IN IMPRESSION
SMEARS PREPARED FROM TISSUES OF NATURALLY AND
EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED DOGS. HEAVY TICK
INFESTATIONS HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH EPIZOOTICS OF
TROPICAL CANINE PANCYTOPENIA. EFFECTIVE MEANS OF
TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE HAVE NOT BEEN DEVELOPED.
(AUTHOR)

(U)

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UNCLASSIFIED

/ZOHLC

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DDC REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY SEARCH CONTROL NO. /ZOHLC

AD-722 495

6/3

NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT NO 2 FPO NEW YORK 09527

BIOCHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF
CERTAIN TICKS (IXODOIDEA). GONAD
DEVELOPMENT AND GAMETOGENESIS IN ARGAS
(PERSICARGAS) ARBOREUS KAISER, HOOGSTRAAL,
AND KOHLS (ARGASIDAE).

(U)

JUN 69 24P KHALIL, GALILA M. ;
REPT. NO. NAMRU-3-TR-1-71
PROJ: MF12.514.009

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

AVAILABILITY: PUB. IN THE JNL. OF PARASITOLOGY,
V55 N6 P1278-1297.

DESCRIPTORS: (*TICKS,
*REPRODUCTION(PHYSIOLOGY)), REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM,
PHYSIOLOGY, LIFE CYCLE, LARVAE, DISEASE VECTORS,
VIRUS DISEASES, RICKETTSIA, DISEASES,
BIOCHEMISTRY, NYMPH, GROWTH
IDENTIFIERS: *ARGAS ARBOREUS

(U)

(U)

IN ARGAS ARBOREUS, GERMINAL DIFFERENTIATION
BEGINS WHEN LARVAE FEED AND GONAD FORMATION BEGINS IN
FED, FIRST-INSTAR NYMPHS. FEMALES, WHICH USUALLY
MOLT FROM THIRD- OR FOURTH-INSTAR NYMPHS, HAVE 1
OVARY WITH 1 ANTERIOR AND 2 LATERAL GERMINATIVE
ZONES, 2 DIVIDED OVIDUCTS, 1 UTERUS, 1 DIVIDED
VAGINA, AND 2 ACCESSORY GLANDS. A FIRST GROWTH
PHASE DURING INTERPHASE, WHICH FOLLOWS DIAKINESIS,
ENDS WHEN THE PRIMARY OOCYTE DIAMETER IS 100 MICRONS.
A SECOND GROWTH PHASE, INCLUDING VITELLOGENESIS AND
SHELL FORMATION, BEGINS ONLY AFTER FERTILIZATION AND
FEEDING. MALES, WHICH USUALLY MOLT FROM SECOND-
INSTAR NYMPHS, HAVE 1 BILATERALLY SYMMETRICAL TESTIS
WITH 2 GERMINATIVE ZONES, 1 EJACULATORY DUCT, AND 1
14-LOBED ACCESSORY GLAND. FOUR SPERMATOGONIAL
DIVISIONS RESULT IN 16 PRIMARY SPERMATOCYTES PER
GERMINAL CYST. SPERMIOGENESIS INCLUDES AN
EXTENSIVE GROWTH PHASE AND FORMATION OF A HIGHLY
FOLDED CYTOPLASMIC MEMBRANE FOLLOWING DIAKINESIS IN
PRIMARY SPERMATOCYTES. TWO MEIOTIC DIVISIONS
RESULT IN 64 SPHERICAL SPERMATIDS WHICH UNDERGO A
SECOND SPERMIOGENESIS PHASE INCLUDING MORPHOLOGICAL
TRANSFORMATION. MOST SPERMS REACH THE OVARY AND
PENETRATE THE PRIMARY OOCYTES WHERE THEIR CYTOPLASM
DEGENERATES AND THE NUCLEUS FORMS A MALE ZONE. THE
TERM SPERMATIDS AND SPERMS ARE CONSIDERED MORE
APPROPRIATE THAN PROSPERMS OR SPERMIOPHORES.

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ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS FREDERICK MD

EXISTENCE OF PREMUNITION IN NATURAL OR
EXPERIMENTAL RICKETTSIOSIS OF THE DOG, (U)

JUL 68 6P DONATIEU, A. ; LESTOQUARD, F. ;
REPT. NO. TRANS-271

UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE: TRANS. OF SOCIETE DE PATHOLOGIE
EXOTIQUE, BULLETIN (FRANCE) V29 P378-383 1976.

DESCRIPTORS: (*DOGS, RICKETTSIA), ALGERIA,
RICKETTSIALES, DIAGNOSIS, VIRUSES, TICKS,
FRANCE (U)
IDENTIFIERS: INOCULATION, TRANSLATIONS (U)

IN THE MEETING OF 12 JUNE 1975 OF THE SOCIETE
DE PATHOLOGIE EXOTIQUE, THE EXISTENCE IN
ALGERIA OF A PATHOGENIC RICKETTSIA OF THE DOG,
WAS NOTED AND THE NAME RICKETTSIA CANIS PROPOSED.
THIS PARASITE IS VERY FREQUENT IN ALGERIA, AND IS
TRANSMITTED NATURALLY BY THE TICK RHIPICIPHALUS
SANGUINEUS, WHICH IS INFECTIOUS AT EVERY STAGE, AND
AMONG WHICH THE VIRUS IS HEREDITARY. THIS TICK IS,
IN ALGERIA, VERY FREQUENT FROM APRIL TO
OCTOBER. IT IS CALLED 'THE DOG TICK' BECAUSE IT
HAS A MARKED PREDILECTION FOR THIS SPECIES.
OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS, SHOW THAT: (1)
R. CANIS REMAINS IN THE ORGANISM A LONG WHILE (5
MONTHS OR LESS) AFTER THE CLINICAL CURE OF AN ACUTE
ATTACK (NATURAL OR EXPERIMENTAL); AND (2)
ANIMALS CURED OF AN ACUTE ATTACK ENDURE A
REINOCULATION WITHOUT PRESENTING ANY MORBID SYMPTOMS.
(AUTHOR) (U)

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